Milkmaid
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,489—New Series.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1898.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANN…
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam oats, Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

PASSENGERS' LANDING ARRANGEMENTS.

ON ARRIVAL of the ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS at BOMBAY Passengers will be landed as soon as possible at BALLARD PIER. All Baggage will be landed at the same place, where it will be sorted and Delivered after payment of duty.

No Launches or Boats except those of the P. and O. Company will be allowed alongside the Steamer until the Passengers have left.

In order to prevent confusion, no person will be allowed to go on Board the Mail Steamers on Arrival, and Friends wishing to meet Passengers must await them on the Ballard Pier.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October, 1898.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	17th Dec.
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th „
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	31st „
			1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	7th Jan.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th „
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	21st „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th „
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb
M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	11th „
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	18th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th „
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Mar
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th „
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th „
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th „
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th „
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	15th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd „
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	13th „
M.L. EGYPT	7913	O. Langbourne	20th „
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	27th „

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Jan. 1899.
IMPERATOR	—	4,139	1st Feb. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Mar. 1899.
IMPERATOR	—	4,139	1st April 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,766	12th Jan. 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	12th Feb. 1899,

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1060	Rs. 635

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosen	4,280	21st Dec.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 12, 1898.

EASTERN EXPRESS.

SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at
6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of
3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch, full particulars of which will be furnished on application.

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INDO-AMERICAN EXPRESS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of
Rs. 2 per cubic foot,
Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

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Shipping and Forwarding Agents.

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GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 16th December, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 20th December, at 10a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 15th December, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 30th December, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 30th December, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 20th December.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 22nd December.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th December, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
OCEANIEN	4,219	Schmitz	20th Dec. 1898
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	deMaubeuge	17th Jan. 1899
INDUS	6,000	Chevalier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,000	Vaquier	14th Mar. 1899
GALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,255	X	9th May, 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th Jan. 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

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PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

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SHIPPERS OF THE WELL-KNOWN

HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

THE QUALITY and CONDITION of all Spirits sold by this Company ARE GUARANTEED!

WHISKIES.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S "FINE OLD GLENLIVET," a special bland of Scotch Whisky, bottled only by ourselves, is unequalled in age and quality	per doz.	24 0	27 0
„ SPECIAL LIQUEUR, a genuine ripe old Whisky	per doz.	32 8	36 8
Connoisseurs will fully appreciate its Mellowness.			
„ HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY, Phœnix Whisky	per doz.	26 0	29 0
A well-matured Spirit, exceptionally Mellow to the Taste.			
„ "OLD IRISH"	per doz.	26 0	29 0
Guaranteed as an old thoroughly ripe Spirit.			
„ "DIABETES" WHISKY	per doz.	25 0	28 0
„ SPECIAL WHISKY	per doz.	23 8	26 8
Well matured, of mild and delicate flavour. It is the best Stimulant a Diabetic person can take.			
CRABBIE'S first quality	per doz.	28 0	31 8
KINAHAN'S "L. L." WHISKY	per doz.	28 0	31 8
DANIEL CRAWFORD'S	per doz.	28 8	31 12
JOHN JAMESON & SON'S FINEST DUBLIN WHISKIES, bottled in Europe. One Star	per doz.	32 0	36 0
„ „ „ „ Two Stars	per doz.	34 0	38 0
„ „ „ „ Three Stars	per doz.	36 0	40 0
D. C. L. WHISKY	per doz.	33 0	37 0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S	per doz.	33 0	37 0

BRANDIES.

		Cash.	Credit.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for Medicinal Use, 15 years old	per doz.	80 0	89 0
TREACHER'S EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR BRANDY	per bot.	7 0	7 14
„ „ „ „	per pint	3 12	4 4
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy"	per doz.	50 0	56 0
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured Spirit	per doz.	42 8	47 8
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy	per doz.	37 8	42 0
CHEAP BRANDY bottled in France for Treacher and Co	per doz.	24 0	27 2

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DEKUYPER'S HOLLAND GENEVA, in cases containing 15 Quarts. Flasks	per case.	44 8	49 8
TREACHER'S DRY UNSWEETENED GIN	per doz.	27 0	30 0
„ LONDON OLD TOM	per doz.	27 0	30 0
SWAINE and BOORD'S OLD TOM	per doz.	24 12	27 8
GORDON'S DRY GIN (Square bottles)	per doz.	27 0	30 0

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FRIENDS at HOME should not be forgotten at XMAS time.

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REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

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THE HELICAL TUBING is twice the strength (weight for weight of) any Tubing used in the manufacture of Bicycles.

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"PREMIER" Popular Helical Roadster		270	300
"PREMIER" Helical Roadster Model	"S"	300	330
"PREMIER" Helical Road Racer Model	"R"	300	330
"PREMIER" Helical Roadster Model	"P"	370	410
"PREMIER" Helical Road Racer Model	"O"	370	410
"PREMIER" Helical "Path Racer"		370	410
"PREMIER" Helical "Polo"		405	450
"PREMIER" Helical Roadster Model	"Z"	405	450
"PREMIER" Royal Helical Ladies' Safety		405	450
"PREMIER" Helical Ladies' Safety Model	"G"	370	410
"PREMIER" Helical Ladies' Safety Model	"H"	300	330
"PREMIER" Helical Girls' Safety Model	"N"	245	275
"PREMIER" Helical Youths' Safety Model	"M"	225	250
"PREMIER" Helical Tandem (For two Gentlemen)		615	685
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"TIT BITS"	2
"FUN OF THE BALL"	2 8
"BOX OF TRICKS"	3 0
"SPORTS AND PASTIMES"	3 0
"OLD CURIOSITY SHOP"	2 4
"TRUCK LOAD" (Model Truck)	2 0

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BOLTON & COMPANY,

IMPORTERS OF TOYS,
BOMBAY.

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(LONDON).

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A Set of seven beautifully coloured framed in Oak and Gold Frames. Best style. Rs. 50 the Set.

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POINTERS IN TRAINING.
POINTING AND BACKING.
GREYHOUNDS WAITING THEIR TURN.

Any of the above may be had separately. Unframed, Rs. 4 each; or Framed in Oak and Gold, Rs. 8 each.

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ALL SAINTS' COMMUNITY
AND ITS WORKS IN BOMBAY.
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H. E. LORD SANDHURST and H. E. LADY SANDHURST.
who will also take a stall.
BY THE KIND PERMISSION OF
LIEUT-COLONEL BOYD, I.M.S.,
THE SALE WILL BE HELD AT
ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL
ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
DECEMBER 15TH, 16TH and 17TH,
FROM 4 TILL 7 P.M.

It will consist of Children's Clothes, Fancy Work and Christmas Presents.

Subscriptions and Donations are earnestly asked towards the support of the Sisters.

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BORI BUNDER,
NEW WAX FIGURES
AND NEW SCENERIES, GOOD AMUSEMENT FOR FAMILIES.
Open Daily from 9 to 11 a.m. and from 4 to 11 p.m
PRICE OF ADMISSION: As. 8.

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MARINE LINES.
15th, 16th, & 17th DECEMBER, 1898.
4 P.M.
Admission Re. 1, each day.

Members of the Bombay Cyclists' Union, Half Price, provided tickets are obtained beforehand from Mr. F. HOGAN, Hon. secretary, Medows Street, or First Floor, WHITEAWAY and LAIDLAW BUILDING, Esplanade.

LADIES FREE.

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DR. FREDERICK PEARSE M. D. F. R.C.S., will deliver a LECTURE at the above Institute on TUESDAY, the 20th instant at 5-30 P.M.

SUBJECT:—"The Science of Cookery."

Members, their families and friends are invited to attend.

R. A. A. JENKINS,
Honorary Secretary.

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J. E. DAVAR,
Honorary Secretary.

15, Rope Walk Lane, Fort,

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled. The Trustees and mortgagees powers act, 1866. Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of THOMAS MURTAGH, late of No. 15, Sackville Road. Have in the country of Sussex England, a Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel (formerly a Surgeon Major) in Her Majesty's Army Medical Department, European, deceased (who died at No. 15 Sackville Road Hove Sussex aforesaid on or about the 19th day of March, 1898 and letters of administration with a copy of his Will thereto annexed of whose property and credits were on the 10th day of December, 1898, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to ROBERT WILLIAM LAYARD DUNLOP one of the constituted Attorneys of EMILY MURTAGH the Executrix named in the said Will for her use and benefit and limited until she should obtained Probate to be granted to her to have effect throughout the whole of British India) are required to send to the Undersigned Solicitors for such administrator on his behalf at their office No. 30, Esplanade Road, Treacher's Buildings, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 1st day of February, 1899, as after that date the said administrator will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in his hand to the said Emily Murtagh as the person thereto entitled or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets having regard only to the claims of which the said administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised,—Dated the 12th, day of December, 1898.

CRAWFORD BROWN & CO.,
Administrators Solicitors.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES IN BOMBAY.

UNDER instructions from the Mortgagees Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will put up for Sale by Public Auction on account and at the risk of the Executor of the Estate of the late SIRDAR DILER JUNG ABDUL HUK the following valuable immoveable properties in Bombay. The Sale will take place on the 10th January next and is made under the terms of an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 13th day of September, 1894:—

Lot No. 1.

The premises known as "The old Secretariat" comprising an area of 12,416 square yards, situate in Hummum Street, Bombay, and abutting also in Tamarind Lane, Dean Lane Church Lane, Bruce Lane and Apollo Street. The premises are of an Estate equivalent to freehold and are let to responsible tenants at a rental amounting to about Rupees 8,000 per month.

Lot No. 2.

The Leasehold premises known as "The Esplanade Hotel" situate adjoining Rampart Row, Bombay, held on a Lease from the Secretary of State for India in Council for a term of 999 years from the 20th day of August 1867 at a yearly rental of Rupees 93-12, subject to the covenants and conditions mentioned in the said Lease.

Lot No. 3.

The premises known as "The Sirdar's Mansions" or "The Esplanade Annexe Hotel" situate at the Apollo Bunder, Bombay, held on a Lease from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay for the period of 50 years from the 1st January 1886, subject to the terms and conditions of the said lease.

The whole of these properties afford a good opportunity for investment by Capitalists and are well known as being amongst the most valuable properties in Bombay.

The Vendors reserve the right of submitting the properties in one or more lots or of Sale by private Contract and if so advised on different dates to the one abovementioned.

Particulars as to the Title and income and profits of these properties can be obtained on application to the Auctioneers or to Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, Solicitors for the Mortgagees, at their Offices in Tamarind Lane, Bombay—Dated this 10th day of December, 1898.

ROUGHTON & BYRNE,
Mortgagees Solicitors.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,

PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands on is own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for Summer or Winter Season.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

BOMBAY CYCLIST'S UNION RACES. 15th, 16th and 17th December. A few "PREMIER" Helical Road Racers the finest Racing Machines in Bombay, can be had at MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

RUBBER CARRIAGE TYRES can be fitted to any ordinary Wooden Wheels at strictly moderate prices. W. H. THORNS and Co., BOMBAY and SECUNDERABAD.

6 FOR Rs. 2-8.—WASHING TIES "for Tying a Bow." Light Fancy Tints, Tartan Plaids, Bright Stripes, etc. A New Stock just to hand—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

TOYS, TOYS, from Ans. 2 Dolls, Dolls from Ans. 4 Fancy and useful Presents to suit young and old at Prices beyond competition at SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort.

WANTED, a BOOK-KEEPER, and CORRESPONDENCE CLERK. Good handwriting indispensable. Fluent writers and those well-versed in accounts only need apply with copies of certificates and salary expected to "E. J." care of this paper.

WANTED A GOOD DRAUGHTSMAN accurate, quick, and accustomed to the charge of a large drawing Office. Salary Rs. 100 rising to 125. Certificates and specimens of Office drawings to be forwarded to the ENGINEER City Improvement Trust. Appointment in the first instance probationary.

TO BE LET, opposite the Bank of Bombay, 3rd FLOOR and one OFFICE ROOM, on the 1st floor and 2 GODOWNS of the house, belonging to HAJI ISMAIL HAJI OOSMAN CHOTANI, residing at Pydhowni, Memon Wada.

MATHERAN.—TO BE LET.—The undermentioned highly desirable BUNGALOWS, situated in the most convenient and breezy part of the hill. They are all well furnished, command fine views and possess excellent accommodation.—EDEN HALL, JEWAJEE HALL, ST. ELMO No. 2, and KHUSHROO LODGE. For Rent and further particulars apply to PROPRIETORS, Rugby Hotel, Matheran.

OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS SECOND FLOOR, TO LET, Church Gate Street.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

LANAULI.—THE ROYAL GYMKHANA HOTEL is re-opened exclusively for Europeans under the new Management of PALLONJEE'S ADELPHI HOTEL. Arrangements have been made for an excellent cuisine, and for the general comfort of the visitors.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-3, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2, per case, at Bandora.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

VARIETIES IN GOLD BROOCHES, NECKLETS, BANGLES, PINS and all kinds of JEWELLERY, set with Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Opals, &c.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., No. 125, Hornby Row, Fort.

PIANO Orphens Organ with 12 Tunes Rs. 180, each, one second Hand (used only 4 months) with 12 Tunes Rs. 160. extra Tunes Rs. 10 per dozen.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

"A YOUNG MAN seeks ENGAGEMENT as CLERK or COPYIST in any Mercantile Firm., Good Handwriter, sober habits and highest credentials 5 years' previous experience; willing to travel up-country, if necessary.—Address "SAM," care of this paper.

WANTED, by Widow Lady, SITUATION as BOOK KEEPER, CLERK, OR DAILY GOVERNESS, qualified.—Address "25," care of this office.

WANTED,—COMPETENT COMPOSITORS. Apply to "A. B. C.," care of this Office.

READER.—WANTED thoroughly efficient, reliable PROOF READER. Good Salary to competent man. None but experienced men need apply.—"W," care of this Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders, Forrates, apply SUPERINTENDENT Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. .... Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES? If not call at 5, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find that it is a Machine that surprises any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability, Silence and Speed. SINGER Co., Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 4 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—Chaste and Artistic designs printed on Platinotype paper—Specially interesting, prepared from suitable local subjects and most appropriate for sending home. Before purchasing elsewere call and see the varied collection at the Art Photographic Salon of RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

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NOTICES.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

CHEAP CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAY FIRST and SECOND Class Return Tickets will be issued over the G. I. P. Railway Company's System.

For Particulars see Notices exhibited at Stations.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

NOTIFICATION.

TENDERS for the REMAINING AMOUNT (Rs. 20,100) of the Sholapur Municipal Debenture Loan of 1898-99 ADVERTISED in the "Times of India" of 5th September 1898, not having been received, the Sholapur Municipality has extended the period of submission of Tenders upto 20th December 1898.

The Tenders are subject to the same conditions as those specified in the Notification of 15th October 1898.

N. CURSETJI SETNA,
Secretary, Sholapur Municipality.

Sholapur Municipal Office, 8th December 1898.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

A DEBENTURE Loan of Rs. 50,000 bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly and having a currency of 50 years, will be raised by the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras. Full particulars of the terms and conditions whereof are notified in pages 311 and 312 of the Supplement to the "Fort St. George Gazette," dated 22nd November, 1898.

Tenders should be sent into this office, with deposit, addressed to the President, by noon, on the 16th of January, 1899.

The allotment should be fully paid up on or before the 15th February, 1899.

MD. H. HUSAIN,
Revenue Officer.

Revenue Department, Municipal Office, Madras, 21st November, 1898.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF OIL MINERAL CYLINDER LUBRICATING.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (Gun-Fire) on FRIDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF DECEMBER 1898, for the supply of above in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during THE PERIOD OF TWELVE MONTHS commencing from the 1ST DAY OF FEBRUARY 1899.

CONDITIONS:—binding in terms of CONTRACT.

NOTE:—CONSUMPTION during twelve months is estimated at tons 100 (one hundred Tons.)

SAMPLES representing such quality as it is intended to supply should be sent in IN SEALED DRUMS OF NOT LESS THAN 5 GALLONS FOR TRIAL.

TENDERS—These must be made out on the Company's "Printed Form" which can be had on application to the undersigned at his Office.

DEPOSIT—Rs. 1,000 (one thousand rupees) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

The General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, (Bombay) dated 1st November, 1898.

J. RATILAL & CO.,

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SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA BURMAH AND CEYLON
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A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh
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"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

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Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalle remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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I have resolved, after much consideration, to give to sufferers who will send me a self-addressed stamped envelope the PRESCRIPTION which CURED ME after 17 years of suffering from Nervous Debility caused by the Errors of Youth. This Prescription is from my own experience an infallible GUARANTEED CURE for Lost Manhood, Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decay, Youthful Imprudence, Weakness, Despondency, Varicocele, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Energy, Brain Fag, Loss of Memory, Melancholy, Blotches on the Skin, Noises in the Ears, Bladder, Gravel, Kidney and Liver Complaints, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs. It is a SIMPLE, SAFE and CERTAIN CURE. Write to

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W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

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Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

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C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.................$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON,
JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

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TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

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Agent.

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THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
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H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
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Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
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AUTHORISED CAPITAL..............Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST .... ,, 13,83,900

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, Carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

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Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

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By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

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Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... ,, 10,506,000
RESERVE FUND .... ,, 6,980,000

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CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
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Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Sold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock, REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula, Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

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FOR SALE

One new English-built C under-spring CANCE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horse.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

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BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

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Post Free.

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Half-yearly.............................. ,, 6
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INSURANCES.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

FUNDS IN HAND....................$1,788,000

TATA & SONS, Agents. J. H. SYMINGTON, Chief Agent.

ATLAS ASSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1808.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £13,000,000

FUNDS IN HAND (31st Dec. 1897)..............................£ 2,287,029

E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
BRUEL & Co.,
GILL & Co.,
Chief Agents.

J. H. SYMINGTON,
Branch Manager,
Office 9 Rampart Row.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE CO. OF IRELAND.

ESTABLISHED 1822.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000

J. H. SYMINGTON,
Agent.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL

UNDER THE NEW
"ENGLISH PREMIUM"
SYSTEM.
THE FUNDS
have more than Doubled
DURING 5 YEARS
and now exceed
Rs. 1,30,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and
Unquestionable Security.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.
Manager and Actuary.
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EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

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NEARLY ....£9,000,000 Stg.

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In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary. Bombay Branch.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1897.
£13,558,989 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 9 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

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AGENTS:—
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FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
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GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 26m. Sun sets, 5h. 25m. High water 0-21m., 0-15a. Low water, 6-23m., 6-9a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
B. B. R. A. Society, Meeting 5-30 p.m.
Chamber of Commerce, ballot for election of Deputy Chairman, 10 a.m., to 6 p.m.
Annual sale of work, St. George's Hospital, to be opened by Her Excellency Lady Sandhurst, 4 p.m.
Bombay Cyclist's Union Races, Cooperage.
Simon's Grand Museum, Boree Bunder.
Pitman's Shorthand, School, St. Xavier's College, Bombay, Speed Examination, 7-30 a.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5-0 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, The Straits China Japan and Australia per s s Bengal will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. on Tuesday the 20th inst.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society will be held this afternoon when the following paper will be read. The Navasari copper-plate charter of the Gujerat Rashtrakuta Prince Karkka I, by D. R. Bhandarkar, B.A.

DAMAUN NEWS.—The "India Portugueza" a Goa journal, states in its issue of the 9th instant, that Senhor Villar has relinquished the office of Governor of Damaun,—Mr. Joao Marques Vidal LL.B.(Coimbra) the Crown Advocate at Damaun, having been transferred to the District Court of Kepen in Goa, has left Damaun, and until a permanent incumbent arrives, Mr. Francis Continho acts as the Crown Advocate.

AN EARLY MORNING VISITOR.—James Marshall an officer on board the s. s. Amra, reported yesterday to the police, that he saw a mess-room boy in his cabin at about 3 a.m. on Tuesday, and asked him what he was doing there. The boy replied that he did not want anything. Complainant took no notice of the matter till day break, when he awoke and found that a silver watch and chain valued at Rs. 80, were stolen from his cabin.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of November last, there were 83 bullocks, 22 horses and 8 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of November 43 bullocks, 20 horses and 14 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 41 bullocks, 21 horses, and 8 dogs were discharged from the Hospital. 4 cases among bullocks, 4 cases among horses and 7 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following Animals were treated as out patients during the month:—5 horses, 1 bullock, 2 cows, 2 buffaloes, 59 dogs, 1 cat, 1 fowl, 1 duck and 6 parrots.

THE SUSPICIOUS MURDER—yesterday Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, resumed enquiry regarding the circumstances touching the death of Florina Fernandez, the Goanese woman, who was assaulted by her son Lorence Fernandez on the evening of Saturday last, when the jury, after hearing the evidence of a witness and Dr. Sidney Smith, stated that they did not want to hear further evidence as the Police Surgeon was of opinion that the death of the deceased was due to heart disease, and the assault alleged to have taken place, would not have either caused or accelerated the death. A verdict of death from heart disease was recorded.

THE MAHIM FAIR.—The annual Mahim Fair is a very big Mahomedan Fair that is held in the vicinity of Bombay. It is held in honor of the Mahomedan Saint Hazrat Fakirali Makdoom Saheb Mahimi. On account of the fear of Plague, the Government of Bombay, by virtue of special power, vested in them under the Epidemic Diseases Act, had stopped the holding of the Fair last year. But this year the Mujawar of Durga-i-Sheriff approached the Plague authorities through Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin Barrister-at-Law. On the representation of Mr. Kazi, Mr. Duboulay, I. C. S., the Deputy Commissioner for Plague in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner has sanctioned the holding of the Fair subject to the strict rules of sanitation. The Fair commences on the 27th December and ends on the 6th January 1899.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, to-day, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Luxmidas Liladhar, a piece-goods trader, charged Bhanji Ramji an exchange broker, with defamation. Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, prosecuted; while Mr. Colah, barrister-at-law, appeared on behalf of the defendant. The case for the prosecution was that the accused had sent to him by post certain letters containing defamatory statements regarding a female cook, named Matubai, who was in the service of the complainant. The defence was, that the woman was formerly in defendant's service and he had received through post letters of a similar nature. He had complained about the same to Superintendent Grennan, who, however, had advised him not to take any notice of them. The magistrate, in discharging the accused, remarked that there was not sufficient evidence to justify the court in framing a charge against the accused, and to put him on his defence.

ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Jiwa Chatur, a Shravak Banya, appeared to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by Chanchal, his wife. Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, appeared on behalf of the complainant; while the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. Mr. Sealy applied for permission to withdraw the case on the ground that he had no evidence to prove the charge. The application having been granted, the cross case, in which Jiwa Chatir charged Goolabchand Dewji and Shamji Visram with enticing away his wife Chanchal, was proceeded with. The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta prosecuted; Mr. De Souza, pleader, defended the first accused, and Mr. Kapadia, pleader, appeared on behalf of the second accused. The complainant stated in his evidence that he was married to Chanchal about eleven years ago. His wife was enticed away on Sunday the 6th November. Further evidence having been recorded the case was adjourned.

ENTERTAINMENT AT SURAT.—On Monday evening there was a large gathering of Hindu, Mehomedan and Parsi society in the spacious Hall of Seth I. J. Store in Vadi Falia, in response to the invitation issued under the signature of Rao Bahadur Mukandrai Manirai to meet Rissaldar S. K. Bapat, who is shortly to leave the city. The people assembled represented the four Wards in charge of the Rissaldar as Plague Superintendent. The District Magistrate saw no objection to such a gathering, if the people desired to have one. The resolution of the Government on the subject however came in their way. This was a sore disappointment to the people who wished to bear public testimony to their regard and esteem for the Rissaldar, and to give expression to their high appreciation of his kind, gentle, and sympathetic manner of carrying out the Plague Rules. They desired most especially to emphasize the fact that while carrying out the rules to the letter, Rissaldar Bapat by his tact and urbanity never allowed the stringency of the rules to be felt by the people of his Wards. They had therefore to express their fellings in another and perhaps a more pleasant way. A benedictory song especially prepared in honor of the Rassaldar was sung by the musicians, and parts of the song which referred to his kindness and urbanity were received with vociferous cheers. Then followed an excellent exhibition of magic tricks by Mr. Bapalal of Jadu Kapat Prakash fame. Then the gentlemen present adjourned to the several rooms, where tea and refreshments were served up. On their return to the Hall, Rissaldar Bapat was garlanded amidst deafening cheers and hurrahs. The party dispersed at about 9 o'clock after the usual distribution of Pan-sopari and rose-water.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, 6 a. m., yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade....	4	1	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri..........	1	0	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	8	0	15
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	3	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada....................	3	2	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	1	0	14
G Mahim and Worlee	0	1	10
Water Division..................	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown...	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	7	16
Total........	20	11	108
Total plague deaths to date...	32,304	28,377	
Same date last year ...	32	19	115

IF the *Vie Illustree* is to be trusted, Major Marchand's brush with the Dervishes before the arrival of the Sirdar was a more serious affair than has been supposed. It says that 1,300 picked men advanced to the attacked, and in two hours they retired, leaving 700 dead behind them. This wrung from the Sultan of the Shilloohs the remark, "Your men are lions Give me your protection."

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TWO NEW BILLS.

A *Government Gazette* dated Tuesday last gives the text and statement of objects and reasons of two new Bills, shortly to be dealt with by the Bombay Legislative Council. The first of these is a Bill to amend the Khoti Settlement Act of 1880, and the second a Bill to amend Act I. of 1880 also with reference to the same subject:—

THE KHOTI BILL.

The object of this Bill is to put an end, if possible and with as little modification of the existing law as may be, to the difficulties which have arisen under the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880, in connection with the determination and the recovery of rents payable by occupancy tenants.

2. An entry once made under section 17 of the Act is not only final and conclusive so as to shut out any other evidence that might be brought or adduced before a Civil Court but cannot, it would seem, be cancelled or altered until the next settlement.

3. Thus, in some cases rents settled by agreement or by custom prior to the introduction of a settlement have proved smaller in amount than the assessment subsequently made recoverable from the khot.

4. In order to render an equitable re-adjustment possible in such cases, it is necessary to amend both section 17 and clause (c) of section 33 of the Act so as to admit of the necessary revision of the record after due enquiry made in each case.

5. Section 2 of the Bill will validate such revision when effected under the powers to be conferred by section 5 of the Bill amending clause (c) of section 33 of the Act.

6. Further amendments are, however, necessary to render more simple and more certain both the ascertainment and the recovery of rents payable by occupancy tenants.

7. The effect of the Act has been to discourage agreements and rents payable in fixed amounts, even where they had previously been customary.

8. For section 33 (c), in accordance with which entries in the servey record must be made under section 17, leaves no alternative in the absence of an agreement but to declare a crop-share payable as the rent of an occupancy tenant.

9. Rents based on crop-shares necessitate inspection and appraisement, for the regulation of which section 40 (a) empowers the Governor in Council to frame rules.

10. It has however been found most difficult to frame rules for this purpose sufficiently exhaustive and at the same time entirely free from complexity. And it is almost impossible to carry out, in the scattered areas and in the brief season available for the purpose, any inspection that would prevent disputes and litigation as to the facts alleged to have been thereby ascertained.

11. It has therefore been considered that disputed claims for a share in a crop should no longer be recoverable by summary process under the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879.

Section 3 of the Bill accordingly substitutes for the recovery of such disputable amounts a right to assistance for the recovery in those cases of an amount which shall not exceed twice the assessment fixed on the land in respect of which a claim is made.

12. In order to remove all doubt as to the delegation by managing khots of their duties and powers (under sections 15 and 31 respectively) to duly appointed agents, it is proposed to insert a new section in the Act (as section 31 A) by section 4 of the Bill.

13. This section will render unnecessary clause (a) of section 40 of the Act which it is proposed therefore in section 6 of the Bill to repeal.

14. The special encouragement afforded to rents on the crop-share system having thus been removed section 5 of the Bill has been prepared with the express object of giving every possible facility for the entry at any time of agreements for rents payable in fixed amounts whether of money, produce, or both.

The section however as drafted will require that after a settlement has been introduced the consent of the parties to a modification of the rent should be placed beyond doubt by their personal appearance before the officer making the entry.

15. In section 5 provision is also made for the entry in the record of rents payable as fixed amounts in accordance with the general custom of a village or the special custom of a holding though there may be no agreement to that effect.

16. Further provision is made in the same section for the correction of clerical errors, for the decision and entry of customary rents omitted at the time of settlement, and what is more important, for the increase or decrease within v.—110 certain limits of the rent in cases in which it is, owing to a fall in the market rate of produce or other causes, below, or owing to remissions for diluvion and the like, disproportionately above, the assessment recoverable.

17. Section 7 of the Bill is intended to remove all questions as to certain technical difficulties arising from the wording of section 42 of the Act in rendering the Indian Forest Act, 1878, applicable to waste land in a khoti village.

BOMBAY ACT AMENDMENT.

THE object of this Bill have to introduce which has been granted to Mr. Daji Abaji Khare is to meet a difficulty which has arisen under the following circumstances. The Khoti Settlement Act (Bombay Act I of 1880) was passed with a view once for all to settle the rights of the Khotes and the tenants about which there existed many disputes and uncertainties. Under that Act an officer called the Khoti Settlement Officer was created, whose duty it was to specify under Part III the tenure on which a survey number is held, and the nature and amount of rent payable to the Khot by each privileged occupant. Under Sections 17 and 21 of the Act these specifications and decisions of the Settlement Officer are final. Some of them only, *i.e.*, those made under Section 16, can be set aside by a Civil Court. No superior Revenue officer, nor the Bombay Government itself can interfere with any of them. As is well known the Khot pays the assessment of the village out of the rents he receives from the tenants and the balance is his profit. However, in 1890-93 there was a survey, and in the Devgad Taluka the assessment was raised far in excess of the original. At the same time the Khoti Settlement Officer fixed the rents which remained at the old figure, and in some instances were reduced. The result was that the Khotes were called on to pay to Government larger sums by way of assessments than the amount of the rents they were adjudged to receive and since that time they have been obliged to either hold their villages at a loss or to give them up. These Khotes petitioned the Government. In reply the Government stated that it was true that the combined effect of the new rates and the fixing of the rents by the Khoti Settlement Officer was to make the holding of a khoti village a source of loss in some instances to the Khotes; but the law as it stood gave them no power to interfere.

This Bill is designed to supply this desideratum without disturbing any of the substantial features of the Khoti Act. It provides for retrospective action because unless it dealt with the settlements in Devgad Taluka, the grievances at present existing could not be removed. The Bill also contains provisions which would obviate the possibility of such difficulties arising in future.

The Bill also contains a provision for making the specifications and the decisions of the Settlement Officer public, so that the parties concerned may come to know about them within a reasonable time.

THE ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

DEMAND FOR COUNTRY-BRED HORSES.

THE requirements of country-bred horses for the Army Remount Department for 1899-1900 are the subject of a Government Resolution which is published with the following correspondence:—

General Department. No. 6792. Bombay Castle, 12th December 1898.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, No. 5445 D., dated the 10th November 1898.

"I am directed to forward the enclosed Notification No. 5443-D., dated 10th November 1898, regarding the purchase of country-bred horses for army purposes in India during the year 1899-1900, and to request that, under the orders of His Excellency the Governor in Council it may be published in the leading journals and circulated as widely as possible in the Bombay Presidency."—

NOTIFICATION.

"With reference to the advertisement of the 11th October 1897, it is hereby notified that the number of young country-bred horses likely to prove suitable for army purposes, which, it is anticipated, will be purchased by the Army Remount Department during the year 1899-1900, is estimated at 350. But this estimate is subject to alteration hereafter—

BENGAL.—Hapur Remount Depot.	
Young horses, 18 months old and upwards.........	300
BOMBAY.—Ahmednagar Remount Depot.	
Young horses, 18 months old and upwards..........	50
Total..............	350

"2. The average price for young horses of this class will be fixed according to their merits; but every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the average fixed by Government is not exceeded.

"3. The purchases will be made at the various horse fairs and horse shows and districts in India by Remount Agents under the orders of the Director, Army Remount Department."

YACHT CLUB RACES.

RACES FOR SATURDAY.

Ship's Boats H'cap Race.—Start at 3-15 p m Course No. 8.
Tomtit Class Race.—Start 3-30 p. m., Course No. 8.
Yachts H'cap Race.—Start at 3-45 p. m., Course No. 8.
Entries for all the above races close at noon on Friday next.

THE SHOCKING OUTRAGE BY A PATHAN.

CONFESSION OF THE CULPRIT.

THE woman Molubai who was assaulted with at chopper by the Pathan Amedkhan, died subsequently in the J. J. Hospital, where an inquest was held by the coroner yesterday and after the body was identified further enquiry was adjourned. Accused was placed before. Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagaon Police Court, on Tuesday evening, where he made the following confession:—

Q.—Are you now in custody of the Police?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Dou you know why you are in custody of the Police, or on what charge?

A.—I don't know.

The prisoner is here warned that whatever he will state will be regarded as evidence against him and told that there is no obligation on him to make any statement at all.

The accused however states that is willing to make a statement to me and desires me to take it down in writing.

Q.—State what you wish to say.

A.—I wish to state that my children should be sent to one Dayan Hakim who lives at Surti Molla. My wifes name is Jainabi. I have two children by her my wife was living separate from me for the last three or four months. She had run away from my house. I know a woman named Mollanee. I was married to Jainabi five years ago. I knew her for the last seventeen years, she lived with me as my mistress till I married her. I brought her here from Ceylon and was living with her in Bombay. My wife ran away from my house with my two little children, one by her former husband. This Mollanee (woman) kept my wife in concealment somewhere at Oomercarry. The nephew of Mollanee named Gulam Niustafa had a quarrel with my wife about a month and a half ago, my wife therefore took up another house at Phul Gulley and resided there with her two children and Mollanee. I saw my wife at her house in Phul Gulley about a month and a half ago at three p.m. one day. I spoke to her and advised her to take up another residence as the one she was living in was not good for her, but she refused and had an altercation with me. I therefore left the house. I received certain information this (Tuesday) morning that may wife intended to vacate this house in Phul gulley and go and live somewhere else in Surty Molla. At eleven a. m. to day (Tuesday I went to my wife's house in Phul gulley with this chopper.

Q.—Where did you get this chopper from?

A.—I purchased it about eight days ago from the Chor Bazaar. I can point out the shop.

Q—What happened next?

A.—I saw my wife and Mollanee at her house in Phul gally. Most of the furniture had already been removed, and only a cot was left I persuaded my wife to go and live with me comfortably with the two children. I told her that I was willing to forgive the past. She refused saying "you are my father, I am your daughter." She then began abusing me very filthily, I got angry. I warned her not to use her tongue, otherwise I said to her I would kill her. Sh said "kill me if you like, I am your daughter and you are my father." I then struck her on the head five or seven times with this chopper. While I was striking my wife the woman Mollanee came to her rescue, and put her own body forward to protect the person of my wife. So Mollanee also received the blows from my chopper and got hurt. My wife died there and then, but the woman Mollanee is now in Hospital.

Q.—What did you do after commuting this assault?

A.—I went with the chopper in my hand to the Null Bazar Police Chokey and gave myself up to the Havildar and said to him I have committed a murder and come here." So saying I gave up this chopper to the Havildar. The Havildar then seized me.

B.—How did you carry this chopper to your wife's house when you went there at eleven a.m., to-day (Tuesday)?

A.—I had it concealed under my clothes near the waist

Q.—Do you wish to state anything more?

A.—No.

The case was then adjourned till the 27th instant.

THE SEQUEL TO THE DURANT CASE.

BEFORE Mr. S.B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagaon Police Court yesterday the information of C. Durant and A. Williams in which they charged Mr. Jijibhoy Framji Petit and four others, with cheating and abetment of cheating, came on for hearing and order., when the Magistrate said that the information was incomplete as it gave no dates, and the circumstances under which the alleged offences were committed. Again names of the witnesses were not mentioned there in. In the information and the affidavit made by Williams the name of Durant was so prominently connected that his worship thought that Durant was a necessary witness and so he (the Magistrate) would not allow him to conduct the prosecution. Durant argued that Williams had neither the means nor the knowledge requisite to conduct the case.

Magistrate.—Williams does not say that he is unable to prosecute. You are simply becoming the mouth-piece of Williams and put the law in motion on his behalf.

Durant.—I have knowledge that certain offences have been committed and I or any body has a right to come forward and conduct the case. Durant then referred to a judgement of the High Court, bearing on the point when the Magistrate drew his attention to section 495 of the new C. P. Code.

The Magistrate observed that if he was satisfied that Williams was unable to conduct the case, he would see what to do.

Williams was then called in the witness box, and questioned by the Magistrate.

Magistrate.—Are you willing to conduct this prosecution?

Williams.—I am not able to do so, I have no legal knowledge.

Magistrate.—You can engage a solicitor or a pleader?

Williams.—I have not the means to do so.

Magistrate.—I want to know whether you are able and willing to state what you know in this case?

Williams.—Yes I am willing to do so.

His worship remarked that the facts in the information were so jumbled up that it was necessary to have two or three different informations against different persons mentioned therein, and as the complainants were going to make complaints, they could do so by explaining facts without comments on other persons. He would therefore suggest the complainants to take their petitions back and bearing in mind the suggestions made by the court, they might file fresh informations.

Durant was going to argue the question of his *locus standi* when his worship told him to argue the question when Williams had flied a fresh information in proper manner. His worship told Durant and Williams to consider the suggestion and having made up their minds to come to the Court on Friday at 12-30 p.m. to say whether they were going to file fresh application or were going to act upon the one already presented.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation held yesterday there were present:—Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, chairman; Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., Mr. G. W. Roughton, Mr. F. W. Cuffe, Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Vishram, Dr. K. M. Shroff, Dr. Ismail Jan mahomed. Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee. Dr. A. G. Viegas, and Mr. K. N. Kabrajee.

COLLECTION OF TOWN DUTIES.

The Committee considered memorandum from the Commissioner, No. 22151, dated the 6th December 1898, forwarding, for sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant of Rs. 3,000 from surplus cash balance to meet the excess specified, copy of the following letter from the Chief Accountant, No. 6232, dated 30th November 1898:—"I have the honour to state that in the current year's Budget a sum of Rs. 4,320 has been provided for payment of commission, &c. to the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company for the collection of Town Duties. 2.—The above estimate was based on an estimated gross collection of Rs. 1,50,000 during the whole year. 3.—Owing, however, to a large import of grains the gross collections up to 31-10-98 amounted to Rs. 1,65,641-6-0, and consequently an excess of Rs. 1,522-14-0 has been incurred on the above grant up to October 1898. 4.—Taking the estimate of the commission to be paid from November 1898 to end of the current official year at an average rate of Rs. 350 per mensem, the total excess would amount to above Rs. 3,000 up to the end of February 1899. 5.—May I, therefore, request the favour of your obtaining sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant Rs. 3,000 from surplus cash balance to meet the above excess."

The necessary sanction was given.

ACQUIREMENT OF LAND UNDER THE ACT.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Commissioner, No. 22274, dated the 7th December 1898:—"I have the honour to request the approval of the Standing Committee to my applying to Government for the acquisition, under the terms of the Land Acquisition Act, of a small piece of land measuring 41·56 square yards at the foot of the Bhandarvada Hill required for the Reay Road and shown in red on the accompanying tracing. The purchase of the land required for the Reay Road has been sanctioned by the Corporation under their Resolution No. 4754 of 16-8-97 and the piece of ground here referred to is occupied by a tomb, and the owner of the ground is unable to get it removed. He has, therefore, applied to the Executive Engineer to acquire the land under the Land Acquisition Act. He has undertaken to pay the cost of the removal of the tomb and in accordance with the terms of the agreement already entered into by him he is liable to pay the costs of the proceedings before the Collector, &c."

The necessary sanction was given.

After transacting other business the Committee adjourned.

THE BROACH MURDER CASE.

AT the Hight Court. Mr. Justice Parsons and Mr. Justice Ranade have given judgment in an appeal from a decision of Mr. R. J. C Lord, Sessions Judge of Broach, who, in November last, convicted the accused Bhagwan Bapu, Uka Bhikha, Mayshunker, Abheram, Chhaaggan Khushal, Kallidas Parbhudas, Ishwar Mithabhai, and Kallia Vijla of abetment of the murder of Haribhai Gulab, and sentenced Nos. 1, 2, 5, and 6 to death, and No. 3 to transportation for life, and Nos. 4 and 7 to five years' rigorous imprisonment each. Mr. Scott appeared for Nos. 1 and 2; the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, for Nos. 5 and 6; the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parakh for No. 4; while No. 3 was represented by Mr. Scott and Mr. M. N. Mehta. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Branson, with the Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving judgment said:—The facts of this case are very clearly stated in the judgment of the Additional Sessions Judge, in which the only fault to be found is that it is rather an index of the evidence than a discussion of the truth thereof. The appellants are charged with conspiring together to procure the murder of one Haribhai. It is a fact that Haribhai was murdered. Sanyo, a pardoned accomplice in the murder, says that as long ago as last cold weather the second appellant tried to engage him to kill Haribhai, but that he was afraid and referred him to his neighbour Ranchod who, he said, was a strong man. Bhavlo who was a servant of the first appellant, speaks of constant visits of the appellants Nos. 2 to 6 and Ranchod to the house of his master about the time of the last Holi and to his hearing parts of their conversation from which he came to know that they were plotting how to kill Haribhai. He was taken into their confidence after this and he mentions three meetings at which it was settled to kill him:—(1) by sorcery; (2) when he came out of his house alarm at the fire they to create by burning his neighbour's stack of straw, and (3) when he went to Kasia. These all failed, for the sorcery had no effect upon him, he did not come out of his house at the fire, and when he was at Kasia he was never alone. Meetings however, still continued to be held and the determination to kill him adhered to. Bhavlo then left the service of the first appellant, (it was on the 21st May that he left). Adhio, who was another servant of the first appellent speaks to the same persons constantly coming to the house and talking together, and he too got to know that they were plotting to kill Haribhai. He says that there was a final meeting five or six days before Haribhai was murdered, at which the first six appellants and Ranchod and Nathia (who was another servant of the 1st appellant) were present. Just prior to this, however, there had been, according to Sanyo, a meeting between him, Ranchod Nathia, and the 1st and 2nd appellants in the house of the 1st appellant, at which Ranchod Nathia and Sanya had agreed for Rs. 500 and 4 bigas of land to kill Haribhai. Sanyo further says that on the day of the murder (the 25th June) the 1st appellant came with Nathia to Ranchod's house that he was sent for and came, and that they were told by the first appellant that Haribhai was going to Kasia that afternoon, and that they should kill him on the road and that they accordingly did so. Such is the brief outline of the case for the prosecution, and which alleges a conspiracy on the part of the appellants to kill Haribhai, and it only remains for me to see how far that conspiracy is proved. The chief witnesses are accomplices. Sanyo and Bhavlo have accepted a pardon and Adhio by not giving information virtually aided and abetted those whom he says he knew were conspiring together to kill Haribhai. Such evidence must always be looked at with great caution and especially so in this case where, as Mr. Anderson rightly remarked, the leading incidents may all be true and the introduction of the intention only false. The visit of the Bills and the procuring from them of the charmed grain, the fire at Gangaram's and the visit of the appellants to Kasia may be and indeed on the evidence it could not be contended that they were not facts. What, however, was false was the allegation that the grain was procured, the fire was caused, the visit to Kasia was made, in order to kill Haribhai. It is the intention expressed in these last five words which it lies on the prosecution to prove, and which it was contended they had failed to prove. I will take the sorcery incident first. The Bhils Madhio, Adhio and Morar are positive on the point that they were told Haribhai was to be killed. The sorcerer Uka says that he was told the same. They are not likely to have invented this. If the case of the accused was that the Bhils were employed for some other purpose, to charm away the sickness of Chitnu's wife as some passages in the cross-examination seems to hint was the defence made for them, this could easily have been proved. Those witnesses such as Ladu who were asked about it say no charms were used on Chitnu's wife Bijlo says that he was told some one was to be killed. The appellant 7 who fetched the Bhils says he heard the words "kill by magic used in the conversation. Upon this point namely the plot to kill Haribhai by sorcery the evidence may safely be accepted, it is corroborated, and there is no contradiction, though there could easily have been, had it been false. In the fire and the Kasia incidents evidence of third person as to intention was not available, since none such were employed and nor was any disclosure made to any one outside the plot. The fire took place at night, and no one of the accused is deposed to as having been seen at it. At Kasia some of them were seen. There is very good evidence that the appellant was there enquiring for Haribhai, and that with him were Nathia Ranchod, Bhavlo and Chhagan, appellant No 4. It is this man Chhagan who is mentioned by Bhavlo as being in the plot and as having promised to help them to kill Haribhai at Kasia on this occasion, but as having refused to do so when they came to him at Kasia. So much, indeed the appellant No. 4 admits in his statement to the Sessions Court, namely, that there were meetings at the house of the appellant No. 1, at which Nathia, Ranchod, and Bhavlo were present, and that the plot was made by them to kill Haribhai when he went to Kasia, and that he promised to help them there with men, but that when the four came he refused to give them any assistance. No explanation is given by any of these appellants as to how they came to be thus altogether at Kasia. They merely denied the fact. It can, therefore, be safely said of these incidents that as regards the Kasia one there is corroboration of Bhavlo's evidence as against the appellants Nos. 1 and 4. As regards the other appellants and as regards the first incident there is no corroboration at all. In the final act only the first and second appellants, are shown to have been engaged, for I cannot trust the evidence of Adhio as to the meeting just before the murder. When examined by the committing Magistrate he did not specifically mention any such meeting, and he is clearly wrong when he says that the fourth appellant was present at it. This, indeed, is the danger of all this kind of evidence. It is so easy for Bhavlo or Adhio that accused Nos. 1 to 6 were present, it was impossible for say any one of them to prove that he was not and it is only when we have considered all the facts of the case that we find that the statemeet is incorrect. The conclusion to which I have arrived is this.—There is good evidence against the appellants Nos. 1 and 2 that they plotted the death of Haribhai and hired Ranchod, Nathia, and Sanyo to kill him. There seems no evidence at all against the appellant No. 3. Against the appellant No. 4 there is good evidence including his own confession that he was in the plot, but down to the end of the Kasia incident only. The appellants Nos. 5, 6, and 7 are shown to have been mixed up in the plot to get rid of Haribhai by sorcery, but I do not think anything else is proved against them. It might be said that this is sufficient for their convictions, that this was a plot to kill, and that the inference is that after the sorcery failed they continued in the plot and employed other means. This is quite true, but this is a criminal case, and I think that some proof ought to be given that they did continue in the plot and abetted the actual murder by the use of violence. This proof is not given, and I find no evidence that they joined in any of the subsequent incidents. The appellant No. 7 indeed, who was the servant of accused No. 5, may have been, and probably was, quite innocent, merely carrying out his master's orders. I can, therefore, only affirm the convictions of the appellants Nos, 1, 2. and 4. The other appellants are acquitted and discharged. With regard to the sentences of death passed on the appellants Nos. 1 and 2, I have, only after much consideration, decided to agree with my learned colleague, and commute them to sentences of transportation for life. I feel that the crime is a very heinous one, and if there is no doubt of their guilt and the conviction is supported by the evidence, they ought to be punished commensurately with the offence.

Mr. Justice Ranade, who concurred, delivered separate judgment.

ZANANA BIBLE AND MEDICAL MISSION, TARDEO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In this morning's issue of your paper a mistake was inadvertently made which we shall be very grateful if you will kindly correct in your next issue. The Beni-Israelites are *not* of mixed race but are of *pure* Israelitish descent.—Yours, &c.,

ZANANA BIBLE AND MEDICAL MISSION.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

BOMBAY EXTRA RACES.

3RD EXTRA DAY

Entries closed Tuesday 13th December

The Midget Stakes—Distance 3 furlongs

Mr Saleh Toomachis g a p Khazali 13 2
Mr Jackson's g a p Clepper 13 1—6 yrs
Mr Ali bin Talab's c a p Aforam 13 1 5-3
Mr Sutherland's c a p Webster 13 2
Mr Bezonji Pestonji b a p Rising Star 13 2
Mr Abdool Mohsen Shamlem's g a p Towfig 13 2
Mr Lyndon's g a p Midas 13 1

Lilliputs—Distance 1-2 mile

Mr F Gordon's b aus m Lubra
Mr F C Allen's g e m Silver Living 13 1 3-4
Mr F C Allen's c e m Lismore by Mallow Kadgyth 13 2
Mr C G Baldock's b aus m The Heroine by Hero 6 yrs
Capt B Levett's b or br e m Lily of the Valley 13 2
Mr K B's c aus M Neah 13 2
H H Agakhan's c e m Water Lily 13 1 3-4
Mr Lyndon's Skenbald aus m Fedgetts by Falstaff 13 2

The Trial Stakes—Distance 1-2 mile

Messrs Cavanag and Martin's c aus m Light of the age by Biraganbil Darkness 5 yrs
Mr R G Buldock's b aus g 8 by Commotion 5 yrs
Mr Lydon's c aus g Crest by Escatcheon Pacific
Mr G Hunter's b aus g Nell Gow by Lochiel Dam by Kingsborough
Mr G Hunter's c aus g Stocking-Pedegree Unknown age 5 or 6
Mr R J Hunter's b aus g Summer Hill age 5 or 6

The Civilian Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs

Mr P F Fischer's c a g Governor 13 2 3-4
Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a g Investor 13 2 3-4
Major Conran's bl a g Cossack 13 2 3-4
Mr Aly bin Amir's c a g Solicitor 13 2 1-2
Mr R B's b a g Romeo 13 2 1-2
Mr D D's c a p Muktar 13 2
Mr Iusafally Mahomed's b a p Dower 13 1 3-4

The Cumballa Plate—Distance 6 furlongs

Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a g Charter 4 yrs
Mr Lyndon's b a h Atlas 5 yrs
Mr Mahomed's b a h Dham
Mr J B's b a h Friendship
Mr Haji I H Oosman's g a g Rubdan 13 3 1-2—4 yrs
Mr Iusufally Mahomed's g a g Barrister 14 0—4 yrs

The Parel Plate—Distance 1 mile

Mr Mollison's g cb m Bawbee
Mr A M Busbavis g a g Liverpool 13 3
Mr S A W's g a g Midnight 13 3
Mr M A T Topan's b a g 13 3 3 8
Mr Adam Yar Mohomed's g a g Young Shah 13 2 3-4
Mr R B's b a g Romeo 13 2 1-2
Mr Haji I H Oosman's g a g Rubdan 13 3 1-2 4 yrs

The Xmas Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs

Mr G H Townsend's b aus m Miss Helena
Mr T L Robert's b ars g Hawthorn
Mr P F Fischer's b w g Atlas Mosh

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Barque Grosvenor 516 tons, Captain C W Brebner, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Amra 170 tons, Captain P H Martyr, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, and 3 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Secundra, 1876 tons, Captain W Allen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, (27th November) via Galle, and Malabar coast ports, with a general cargo, and 1 deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain J S Kinner, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf, via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers, Mr. Abdoola, two others and boy, Revd Waller, three Misses Scott, Miss J Hart, Master Herbert Birch, and 65 deck.

THE Wilson Line s s Dido, 3,172 tons, Captain A Pickering, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull (12th November,) with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs Brian, and child, Miss Sargent, Miss McDonald, Mrs Wood, and Mr Nivan. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—DEC. 14.

Vessels	Tons	Capt	Destination	Date	Agent
Avoca	944	Davidson			A Munjee
Booldana	2143	Kilpatrick			M M & Co
Sutlej	2143	Symons			P & O Co
Ship Ladakh	1908	Hannah			std Oil Co
Woolwich	2107	Cox			A Montachaff
India	2591	Robertson			M M & Co
Okhla	3436	Peck			Do
Caithness	2222	Proud			K N & Co
Pachumba	544	Skinner			M M & Co
Kt Commander	2731	Durant			K N & Co
Hohenfels	1862	Wilkins			Glade & Co
Indra	3923	Burkill			K N & Co
Amra	170	Martyr			M M & Co
Obra	3196	Brown			M M & Co
Claverly	1837	Scorgie			K N & Co
Merkara	1949	Kedslie			M M & Co
Henry Bolckiow	639	Bennett			B & P S N Co
Aransay	1350	Owen			Bombay Co
Do	1372	Pickering			F Muir & Co
Secundra	1876	Allen			M M & Co
Bengal	2752	Borcham			P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent
D	Clan Maclean	1486	Ward			F M & Co
G	Satrunji	547	Budroo	N F		Shepherd & Co
R Bq	Grosvenor	517	Brebner	Mauritius	15-12	H S Scedick

HARBOUR WALL.

	Mahanadi	517	Fakeer	G Port	15-12	Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Peninsular	3048	Whelar	London	17-12	P & O Co
2	Hispania	2213	Abry	Liverpool	20-12	W & A G & Co
6	Carthage	2893	Gadd	London	31-12	P&O S N Co
7	Foreland	2832	Chalmers	Antwerp	13-12	W&AG&Co
8	Moravia	2268	Macozzie	Trieste	12-12	A L S N Co
10	Lindenfels	1862	Wilkins	Hamburg	20-12	Glade & Co
11	Courland	760	Sustad			H C Joosub
12	Mazagon	3279	Andrews	China	21-12	P& O S N Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Crescent..........1474 tons gross.............H C Tar Mahomed

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Dido s	Pickering	Hull, Nov 12
	Secundra s	Allen	Calcutta, Nov 27

DEPARTURE.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Laos s	Flandin	Yokohama, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Pachumba, Skinner for Persian Gulf
" Amra, Martyr for Persian Gulf
" Grosvenor, Brebner for Mauritius

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Dido for Hull via Karachi
" Secundra for Calcutta, &c

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 12.
Fletcher, Col Bo I G O on duty from Poona
Westropp, Major, Bo Comt Dept on duty from Deolali

DECEMBER 14.
White, Lt, Ms 2 Suffolk Regt, en route to England from Port Blair

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 12.
Walker, Lt, Bo R E off leave to Kirkee
Creagh, Col, Bo The Staff Corps on duty to Poona
Murray, 2nd Lt, Beng R A to join to Barrackpore

DECEMBER 13.
Melville, Lt, Bo I S C to join to Fort Sandeman
Cameron, Capt, Bengal R A M C on duty to Lucknow

DECEMBER 14.
Ormsby, Capt, Bengal 3rd Gurkhas to rejoin to Almora
Wilmer, Major, Punjab 19th P I on duty to Hoti Mardan
Malcolm, Capt, Punjab 4th Goorkhas on duty to Baklot
Luck, Capt, Punjab 2nd Cavalry on duty to Edwardesabad

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 15th December, 1898.

1. The Battalion will parade to-morrow Friday the 16th instant at 6-45 a.m. at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue, for Commanding Officer's parade

2 Leave of absence has been granted to Vol A B Colker C Coy from 12th December 1898 to 11th March 1899.

3 The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to A Company—No 4537 Vol A Prentice.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 15th December, 1898.

1. There will be 10 in R M L gun drill at both Head quarters to-day, Thursday, at 8-45 p.m.

2. There will be a lecture at the Club, Apollo Bunder to-morrow Friday at 6-30 p.m. on practice and its lessons. Officers and Sergeants are particularly requested to attend.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

LADIES CONCERT—The first of the Seasons Entertainments will be held at the Corps Club on Saturday next. Tickets can be obtained from Segts Pinder, Coates, Hyde, Marsland and Wood. Corpl W Harvey. Bombardier Eakin. Gunners Beniston, Defrece, Dove, and Smarden. A Dance will be held on the 31st instant, New Years Eve.

THE *Daily Mail* is able to announce that the Government has definitely decided to make a grant to the West Indies, for the purpose of relieving the distress and damage caused by the hurricane. The amount of the grant will, it is stated, be generous. Down to last evening the Lord Mayor's Fund for the same purpose amounted to £42,600.

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BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES,
GRAND AND UPRIGHT.
THE MOST PERFECT PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.
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Who has for many years used only the BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES, writes as follows:—

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

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Via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North Western Railways it requires but 4 1-2 days to cross the American Continent through the finest scenery in the World. Solid vestibuled trains consisting of Pullman's Luxurious Doulbe Drawing-room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars from San Francisco to Chicago without change. It is the line selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail; it is much shorter than any other, gives passengers, the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities, and combines all the latest conveniences and luxuries, evolved in modern Railway travel.

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AND
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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15) Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette";
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 14,

CONSOLS declined 1-16 per cent. yesterday in London, to 110 3-8. French Rentes remained at 103, Indian Sterling Loan at 115 1-2, and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £62 1-8. Paris Exchange on London was 1-2 centime lower, at 25·31 fcs.; and Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 3-4d. Bar Silver was unchanged at 27 7-16d. per oz.; as it was also in New York, at 59 3-4 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London 1 cent. lower, at 4·84 dollars.

The total quantity of wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 1,810,000 quarters, compared with 1,650,000 quarters at the end of the previous week.

For No. 1 Club Wheat the quotation yesterday was 31s. per 492 lbs., December and January shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal; for White Delhi, 30 1-4s., same shipment, to the same port, sellers via the Canal; and for Linseed, 37 1-2s. per 416lbs. December and January shipment, to Dunkirk, business done via the Canal, market firmer in tone.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet yesterday, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The day's sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 44,000 bales. Prices were unchanged all round. The Manchester Market closed firm.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was again without change in New York at 5 13-16 cents per lb.; March Futures declined 7 points, to 5·53 cents per lb., and June 8 points, to 5·63 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 72,000 bales: and the arrivals to date this season show the following comparison with those in 1897 and 1896:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Tuseday's Receipts	72,000	74,000	72,000
Three days' do.	176,000	204,000	185,000
Since 1st Sept	4,933,000	4,650,000	4,241,000

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,393	bales.
Wheat	37,545	cwts.
Linseed	5,345	"
Rapeseed	2,141	"
Gingellyseed	18,138	"
Poppyseed	1,708	"
Castorseed	3,824	"
Rice	9,095	"

FREIGHTS.—There has been a better feeling in the market to-day, but owing to an advance in prices business has not transpired to any extent.

EXCHANGE.—The market continued steady at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight credits. The enquiry for Bank Paper was small; re-sales were reported done, and rates remained steady all day, closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4d. per rupee.	
" Telegraphic,	1s. 3 31-32 to 1s. 4d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-16d.	"
Francs	1·70 3-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates opened at 93 13-16 for 3 1-2 per cents, for both money and Account, and advanced to 93 15.16 in the former position, but declined in the latter to 93 3-4, closing at the latter level.

SHARES are dull in tone to-day. China Mills are Rs. 5 higher, and Manockjee Petit Rs. 12 1-2.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 15.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

436,97—Mansuklal D and J—Navivahu vs Bapuji Juggonath—Bhaishanker and K—Part heard.

For hearing Exceptions on Commissioners Report.

481,91—Tyabji D and Co—Rassoobai vs Zoolikabai—Bhaishanker and K

Postponed Long Causes.

501,97—Khunderao and S—Haji Mahomed Ibrahim Haji Karimbux vs Kisherilal Harnandrai and another—Hiralal M and M

706,97—Mansuklal D and J—Narotumdas Anundji vs Nana Naroo Sakorkar—In person, K B Mehta

248,94—Tyabji D and Co—Narondas Canjee vs Madhowjee Bhugwanjee and another—Mirza H Khan

115,98—In person—Sewjee Kanjee vs Munibhai widow and others—Mirza H Khan

959,97—Ardeshir H and D—Fackrudin Baba Saheb vs Abdul Cadir Baba Saheb and others—In person.

445,97—Framji and D—Shuerolla Stephen Sobbash vs Kastoorchand Abechand—Payne G and S

695,97—Maganlal and R—Dalsukhlal Fulchand and another vs Patel Chota Pitamber

190,98—Tyebji and Co.,—Harrichand Jiwanjee vs Sittabai alias Narbadabai—S B and Noble

105,98—Balkrishna V N K—Javerbai vs Shamjibhai Akhai—K D Shroff

Before the Honourable Mr Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

477,97—Ardeshir H and D—Aboo Bucker Haji Soomar vs Sooleman Haji Soomar—Payne G and S Part heard

For further directions and costs on Special Commissioners Report.

185,92—Bhaishanker and K—Raji Babaji vs The Jadowji Raghowji Manfg Co, Ld—Little and Co

Postponed Long Causes.

87,98—Little and Co—Soonderdas Dharamsey and another vs Maneckji Eduiji Contractor and others

44,98—Bhaishunker and K—Sadanand Nathooji vs Balcrishna Nathooji—Crawford B and Co

628,98—Little and Co—Emilsute Ph D vs Kalah Budda—Daphtary and F

141,98—Ardeshir H and D—Tribhowandas Varjiwandas and others vs Narandas Luximidas and others—Payne G and S

514,95—Dikshit and D—Jainabai vs Hafizabai and others—Payne G and S, and Little and Co

270,98—Sorabji and J—Cursetji Maneckji Bhagat and others vs Bhikaiji widow—Jehangir and S

362,98—In person—Gennoo Oomaji vs Gennoo Ramji and others—M H Khan

377,98—Thakurdas D C and H—Goolam Hoosein Soomar vs Haji Tyab Haji Joonas and others—Edgelow G and W

380,98—King and Co—Bibibai Moosa Aboo and others—Payne G and S

331,98—Craigie L and O—Bai Maneckvahu vs Karonda Pragji—Mathubai and J

Before the Honourable Mr Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

122,98—Wadia and G—Dadabhoy Rustomjee Cooper vs Pestonjee Bazonjee Choksi—Tyabjee D and Co

251,97—Matubai and J—Jugjeewan Kashidas vs Bhasker Shivram and another—Janardhan and A

136,97—Dikshit and D—Govindjee Thakersey Mooljee and others vs Nurbheshanker Soorajshanker and others—Thakurdas D and Co

626,97—M H Khan—Kallosing Laosing and others vs The Hon'ble Mahadev Govind Ranade and others—Dikshit and D

New Long Causes.

39,98—Payne G and S—Tejpal Gadoo and others vs The Holland Bombay Trading Co, Ld—Janardhan and A

420,98—Janardhan and A—Cawasji Edulji Bisney vs Sherinbai—Hiralal M and M

424,98—Madhowji V Mithabai vs Canji Arjoon—Payne G and S

428,98—K J Mantri—Savitribai vs Rawbaji Dhondiba—Smetham B and N

30,98—Tyabji D and Co—Nathu Deoji and another vs Thacker Ragoo Manor and others—Ardeshir H and D

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 2 18-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	110 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	115 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 1-8
Bar Silver	27 7-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

P. & O. Companys s. s. Manila left here to day for China directly.

PORTSAID, DEC. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa, left here, this evening.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 13th December, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·902
Temperature of the Air	degrees	77·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer		67·9
Dew Point		63·0
Relative humidity of Air		0·610
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)		0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	84·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		70·1
General Directions of wind*		NNE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	282

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

PIFFARD—SCHORR—December 10, at St Paul's Scott's Lane, Calcutta, by the Rev C W Jackson, Frederic Eyre, eldest son of the late Charles Piffard, Esq, Barrister-at-Law, to Gertrude Marguerite, second daughter of the late Fritz William Schorr, Esq, of Manchester.

MARKS—LOCH—December 10, at St Mary's Church, Ajmere, by the Rev Hesketh Biggs, Captain R J Marks, I M S, to Maude, second daughter of the late Colonel John Lowis Loch, I S C.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

⁂ THE Editorial and Managerial departments of the "Bombay Gazette" have been removed from their temporary offices in Church-gate Street to 18 Esplanade Road, next the National Bank, and opposite the Currency Office.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1898.

LORD ROSEBERY has had his tit-for-tat with Sir William Harcourt. Lest anyone should suppose that we are introducing slang into politics, we plead precedent for the phrase. Two months after Lord John Russel cashiered his Foreign Secretary for precipitation in recognising the *coup d'etat*, Lord Palmerstone took his revenge by defeating Lord John's Militia Bill, and the Cabinet resigned. "I have had my tit-for-tat with Johnny Russell said grand Old Pam in his genial way, and in due time he climbed into Johnny's vacant seat as Premier. When Court or other occult influence made Lord Rosebery Prime Minister on Mr. Gladstone's resignation, without any reference to the rank and file of Parliamentary Liberals, Sir William Harcourt, who had led the Opposition in the Commons in a time of great difficulty, and next to Mr. Gladstone had done more than any other leader to bring about the defeat of the Conservatives at the poles in 1892, was passed over and Lord Rosebery became Premier, he severely boycotting his nominal Chief. Being leader in the House of Commons where the Liberals had a small working majority, while Lord Rosebery was in a hopeless minority in the Lords, Sir William was master of the situation. He was scarcely on speaking terms with the Prime Minister, who found himself ignored when matters concerning the management of affairs in the House of Commons had to be decided. After the debate of 1895, Lord Rosebery resigued the Liberal leadership and made semblance of retiring from political life. Sir William Harcourt, far from being discouraged by finding himself at the head of a hopeless minority, combatting a majority of 152, showed himself full of confidence, and succeeded by a happy combination of skill and audacity in seriously embarrassing the Government and defeating their most important Bills. Mr. Balfour's Parliamentary generalship was for the time being so discredited, that the *Times* and other ministerial journals lamented his incapacity and recommended his supercession.

All that time Lord Rosebery lay low, and Sir William Harcourt was regarded as the only possible Prime Minister when the swing of the pendulum should give the Liberals a majority. It seemed as if Lord Rosebery were out of the running for a long time to come, if not for ever. Under these circumstances the ex-leader has taken a course, which reduces to zero whatever chance the Liberals might have had of reversing the verdict of the electorate in 1895. He has praised the Salisbury Government for all they have done, and only blamed them for not going further on the path they are pursuing. He has shouted their shibolleths and in a louder key. Of criticism there has been none. There have been no reserves; no hinted doubts. The Government were assumed to be carrying out the policy of his Government, that is of the Liberal Party and there could be nothing but applause for the self-denying patriotism shown by the Unionist Government in upholding the policy laid down by the Liberal Ministry, of which he was the chief three years ago. It is vain for Mr. W. Stead in the *Review of Reviews* to complain that there has been too much fash about Fashoda; and to aver that the beating of tom-toms in the press of both parties deafened the readers, while the parade of supporting Lord Salisbury implied, that the Marquis if left to himself and without Lord Rosebury to keep him up to the mark, would climb down, and France would not: "Every speech like those now in fashion, every newspaper article such as are served up every morning at breakfast, tends to increase the difficulty of the French Government in giving way gracefully." Yes. But then the speeches made by Lord Rosebery, ostentatiously backing Lord Salisbury, reduced the chances of the Liberals at the next election to nil, and made the Premiership of Sir William Harcourt, now getting on in years, practically hopeless. Sir William, recognising the situation, writes to Mr. John Morley resigning the leadership of a party rent by sectional disputes and personal interests. In this duel between Peer and Commoner it is the Commoner who succumbs. Mr. Morley, immersed in what will doubtless be a monumental biography of Mr. Gladstone, will recognise the abiding truth of his reported leader's pregnant declaration made at a great meeting of the democracy on Blackheath in 1872, that "every Englishman has a sneaking kindness for a Lord!" He approves the action of Sir William Harcourt as a protest against the dissensions in the Liberal Party. It is about time to ask whether the Liberal Party has not ceased to exist. In England everybody is now either an Imperialist or a Jingo.

IN his careful and almost too conscientious balancing of the peace aspirations of the Czar, with the practical political aims of his Majesty's able and patriotic ministers, Dr. Dillon in his article in the *Contemporary* takes note of the fact—recently somewhat overlooked in England.—that China is not the only sphere of activity in which Russian Anti-British animus, as he prefers to term it, is observable. He considers the Russian attitude towards India calculated to excite mistrust and enmity in England. She is pushing on strategic railways converging on different points of the Afghan and Indian frontiers, which, when completed, will in his opinion invest Russian threats with a meaning they never possessed before. There is no harm in qualifying that somewhat alarmist statement, by another, equally relevant and perhaps less alarming, that Russia has had no monopoly in the building of strategic railways, all converging in the direction of the territories of our northern friend, and possible enemy. We quoted yesterday the statement of an Anglo-Indian correspondent, very intimately conversant with the opinions and views of the rulers of our destinies in London. He lays special emphasis on the advantages accruing to us from our firm establishment in India, with its enormous resources available for the defence of Imperial interests, and of Egypt, which gives us the command of Africa from Cairo to the Cape. The trump cards are in our hands, and the other players will have to get them into their own before they can play the game with the chances in their favour. Possession in war, as in law, is nine points in favour of the possessor. That said, we can hear unmoved, that nine out of every ten Russian diplomatists, statesman, officers of the army and navy, and journalists, would, if asked to give their honest opinion, "frankly proclaim it to be part of their country's mission to supplant England sooner or later in the guardianship of India."

In another passage that honest opinion of Russia's mission gives her, not only India, but the whole of Asia. "Some go much further and maintain that all Asia is but a fairly commodious habitat for the Russian Colossus; that in time she will manage to protect it all; and that consequently an amicable arrangement with England in Asia can only be temporary." The *Novoye Vremya*, on this inspiring topic, uses language almost identical with that of the American press on the new departure in "legitimate progress and expansion" which has prompted the Government at Washington to take over the Phlippines when appropriating Cuba and Puerto Rico. "Empires are limited by seas, continents by oceans, and Russia is a continent. It is not we who advance: it is history that carries us forward." Such well-chosen words are as consoling to the conscience and as convincing to the sense as the blessed polysyllable Mesopotamia. We might, if we took the trouble, say that it is not Mr. Rhodes that makes a railway from the Cape to Cairo, or Lord Kichener from Wady Halfa to Khartoum, but that history carries these great engineering works to completion. The phrase seems to dispense with capital and to obviate any prosaic care about dividends. Did not Sir William McKinnon tell the shareholders of the British East Africa Company at their first meeting that they would have to take out their dividends in philanthropy? They had to do more—to take ten shillings in the pound of their invested capital from the hard-fisted Government that ex-propriated them. The Russian expansionist does not invest his money in such ventures; he brings pressure to bear on his Government and makes it go the pace—an improvement on our methods which is being introduced now in England. Russian statesmen and journalists assured Dr. Dillon, that "in the belief of their thinking countrymen, Northern China is a continuation of Asiatic Russia, and depends economically upon the Southern Chinese provinces, and that therefore the latter, including the Yangtz-Kiang Valley, cannot be permanently ceded in any shape or form to any foreign Power, be it an ally or a rival." It is some consolation not to be told that all thinking Russians do not consider northern India a continuation of southern Russia, "and that therefore" southern India cannot be left in the possession of even a friendly Power. It is good to be thankful for small mercies.

But Dr. Dillon's point is, that with magnificent schemes of expansion, far advanced towards completion, with a standing army far transcending in strength that of the other Military Powers, with a growing fleet altogether disproportionate to her maritime commerce, Russia is proposing to the world a pause in the perpetual increase of armaments. He maintains that such a pause would not restrain or delay in the slightest degree the building of the Trans-Asiatic railway, or stategic railways through Manchuria to Port Arthur and Pekin. When these lines are completed, Russia can throw an overwhelming force upon China which will give her the absolute control of the resources, commercial, military and naval of the Celestial Empire. She can at the same time bring formidable pressure to bear upon Great Britain in India. A pause in military and naval preparations will not place England or Germany or any other State in a better position to resist the enormous resources which after a period of partial disarmament and real preparation Russia would be able to apply after devoting her concentrated energies on the improvement of her communications. The Siberian Railway, which will cost forty millions sterling, does not distract the attention of the Russian Government from other projects, equally striking and equally menacing to surrounding States. The plans have been prepared for a Ship Canal to enable the Black Sea to reinforce that of the Baltic without traversing the Mediterranean and the Bay of Biscay. A magnificent port has been constructed at Libau at a cost of £4,000,000 to counterbalance Kiel. Every available slip in Russia, France, Germany and the United States, is building new ships for the Russian Navy. New shipbuilding yards are under construction in the Baltic and in the Euxine. That does not seem to harmonise with dreams of a millenium of peace! Nevertheless the writer, who certainly has the advantage of knowing his Russia, is satisfied that the Emperor Nicolas sincerely desires peace from a humanitarian point of view. He has inherited from his father Alexander III a horror of the carnage and waste of war. His Ministers, fully appreciating, and sympathising with the philanthropic and magnanimous aspirations for peace, which are dominant in the mind of the young Emperor, also see that some years of unbroken peace would enable Russia to complete her programme of strategic railways and strengthen her finances, while adding something to her population, which increases more rapidly than that of Germany or England, or even America. A little breathing time will ultimately give her an enormous preponderance of strength in a war with States that have now well reached their maximum of available resources. The moral is, that the British Government should take care to have a definition of the term "armaments" as used in Count Muravieffs' circular, before fettering heir freedom of action in the unknown future.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LAWRIE, I. M. S., Plague Commissioner of the Hyderabad State, has added to his report of March last a record of an investigation carried out in the temporary laboratory of the Hyderabad Medical School, into the bacteriology of a virus found in the floor dust and scrapings of houses infected with plague. This is published—together with a note by Surgeon-Captain Johnston and two memoranda by Mr. Stevens, Deputy Plague Commissioner, on the methods of detecting the infection of plague in soil and of destroying it by the kiln process of burning—in the form of a yellow book. Notwithstanding what may be said by other medical men to the contrary, Dr. Lawrie claims to have demonstrated that the infection of plague does reside in floors; for experiments on animals in Gunjoti showed, that inoculation with the dust from floors of plague-infected houses caused death from plague. The results of Dr. Lawrie's observations are admirably illustrated in the report by reproductions of microscopic slides, which add very greatly to its value. Further he shows, that though the infection of plague resides in, and is spread from the sick to the healthy through the floors of houses, is proved by overwhelming evidence, it is still undetermined, whether the infection lies dormant in the soil or whether it multiplies, as also is the period it retains its vitality under favourable conditions. In fresh clean earth, exposed to the air and light, the plague bacillus would die out in the course of a few hours. In houses it is quite a different matter; and even in the dust of the floor of an ordinary house, the plague microbe would probably meet with sufficient protection to keep it alive and toxic for some time. But in a floor such as is generally found in the houses of the poor, the bacillus would flourish for a much longer period. With a view to destroying the bacillus on the floor, Dr. Lawrie has the floors of all infected houses burnt in a kiln. He condemns the waste of money in Bombay on so-called disinfectants, and suggesting uniforms measures for getting rid of plague in India, urges, that disinfection of floors by fire is the first means. How this can be done is explained by Mr. Stevens who has written a memorandum on the treatment of plague-infected premises and the destruction of the infection by the kiln process of burning. A series of coloured drawings show how simply this may be resorted to.

THE Plague Commissioner with Mr. Harvey, and Lieutenant Colonel Weir, and Lieutenant Strong visited the Fort yesterday morning, and inspected the measures that wire being taken to deal with the recrudescence of Plague.

THE following additions are made to the lists published as a "Bombay Government Gazette" Extraordinary on 1st and 17th June 1897, of gentlemen entitled to the Private Entree at Government House and at the Governor's Levees:—Chief and Superintending Engineers of the Public Works Department within their Divisions. Seconded officers of permanent rank of Chief and Superintending Engineers when at their Head Quarters.

THE latest news from Kabul states, that the Amir in good health. He is residing for the winter in the city Palace.

MR. GRIMLEY, Member of the Board of Revenue, Bengal, resigns the Civil Service from the 20th December.

MR. G McNAIR, of Messrs. Morgan and Company, is appointed Deputy Sheriff for Calcutta, for the coming year.

THE Nawab of Dir is now reported to be withdrawing his forces from Upper Swat, owing to the disappearance of the Mad Fakir.

SANCTION has been accorded to the wing of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders at Shahjahanpur, moving into Bareilly for the winter.

MR. RIVAZ, Home Member of Council, has arrived at Calcutta on completion of his tour. Sir H. Trevor, Public Works Member, arrives to-day.

CAPTAIN HOLLAND, 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, has been oppointed Station Staff Officer at Darjeeling, *vice* Captain Dowding, whose tenure has expired.

MR. MACLEAN, Deputy Director-General of Telegraphs, proceeds on one year's leave in February. Mr. Pitman succeeds Mr. Reynolds as Director-General on the 15th January.

CONSEQUENT on the troops at Bhamo having been detailed for the Boundary Commission, a wing of the 32nd Madras Infantry has moved from Mandalay to Bhamo, for temporary duty.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL HART, has resumed command of the Belgaum District, and Brigadier-General Anderson has taken over the command of the Madras District, *vice* Brigadier-General Cummins, proceeded on leave.

No intimation has yet been received of the arrival of the Chinese Commissoner Brigadier-General Liu on the Bhamo frontier, whither the British portion of the Anglo-Chinese Boundary Commission are now proceeding.

NEWS has been received by telegram of the death at Poonch, on the 7th instant, after a long illness, of the Rani Sahib Sirmoori, wife of His Highness the Raja of Poonch. Her death has created profound regret throughout the State.

COLONEL B. DUFF, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, has been offered the post of Assistant Military Secretary to the War Office, *vice* General Protheroe now on his way out to assume charge of the Burma Command. He probably leaves India very shortly to join his new appointment.

A LARGE canal is about to be constructed in Sindh. The lands to be watered by it are to be dealt with on the lines of our Chenab colony. As the population of Sindh is sparse, we hear that Punjabis are to be invited to take up allotments on the new venture. The Colonisation Officer of this new canal in Sindh is about to visit the Punjab to study our arrangements at Lyallpur.

MR. F. NICHOLSON, Acting British Resident in Travancore, made an excellent speech at the Annual Meeting of the Trevandrum English Normal School Students Association held on the 2nd instant. His remarks about the necessity of employing well trained teachers will be found in another column.

ORDERS have now issued for the 1st and 15th Bengal Lancers, previously standing fast in view to joining the Malakand force, to move on to join the cavalry manœuvres. One squadron of the 7th Bengal Cavalry moves into Lucknow from Fyzabad for temporary duty during the absence of the 1st Bengal Lancers.

THE latest news through Chakdara states, that the Mad Fakir has now retreated to Churrai on the confines of Swat Kohistan. As he has been discredited by the Jinki Khels, the present pacification of the country is probably assured. General Reid's force remains near Landika, until the road over the difficult causeway into Upper Swat is completed.

THE Chinese Amban or Ambassador, who is to mark the Sikkim Boundary, conjointly with the English and Thibetan officers, arrived at Yatung on the 1st instant in State, and was to go on to Darjeeling. The principal British officer in the negotiations (about which there is good deal of friction) is Mr. J. Claud White, Political Officer in Sikkim.

MR. JUSTICE STRACHEY took his seat as Chief Justice of the N.-W. P. High Court on Monday. There was a representative gathering of the legal profession practising in the Courts in addition to the full bench of judges. The event was naturally marked by the extreme cordiality of the welcome extended to an old member of the Bar on his elevation to the judicial supremacy of the Province, and the Chief Justice in his reply warmly acknowledged the good wishes of his friends. Mr. Strachey also paid an emphatic and graceful tribute to his distinguished predecessor Sir John Edge, of whose ability and force of character, that have so much strengthened the reputation of the Court, he spoke with the warmth of friendship and the conviction of experience.

INTIMATION has just been received by cable that their Lordships of the Privy Council have reversed the decision of the Madras High Court (the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Benson) in the suit brought by Mr. Robert Fischer, of Madura, against the Government and the Lessees of Sivagunga. The suit was to set aside an Order of Government cancelling the separate registry of Kondagai, in the Sivagunga Zemindary, in the name of Mr. Fischer. The Sub-Court of Madura and the High Court in appeal held that Mr. Fischer was not entitled to succeed, and therefore dismissed the suit. The result of the decision of the Privy Council is that Mr. Fischer will be registered as the proprietor of Kondagai.

IT is proposed to re-open that portion of the Gauhati branch of the Assam-Bengal Railway, which was closed on account of the damage it sustained in the earthquake, to goods and passenger traffic on the 1st of January next. The line was formerly opened for a length of 74 1-2 miles from Gauhati to Jamunamukh. On this occasion a further length of about 18 miles will also be opened for traffic, viz, from Jamunamukh to Lanka. The Government Inspector for Railways, Assam, will shortly make the required inspection, which is necessary before the line can be opened to passenger traffic. The Executive Engineer of the Gauhati division on the opening of the branch, will perform the duties of Manager, with an Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in charge of the Locomotive and Carriage work, and an Assistant Traffic Superintendent in Charge of the traffic.

MR. KIPLING has given to an Austrian journalist a boon he has usually denied to English pressmen—the privilege of an interview. The results of this immortal colloquy of five hours' length appears in the "Neues Winer Tagblatt;" and the writer commences his profuse eulogy with a remark on his idol's enviable position," domesticity, independence, fame, and power, all in the vigour of youth and health." But the glimpses of the actual man are low, his equanimity, his barely-furnished workroom (including a loaded waste-paper basket), a rule of early rising and early working and a humble sense of his present eminence. "I am very distrustful against fame," he is reported to have said. "You know the fate of eighteenth century English literature, and how little of its immortal poetry still lives in our time. Who reads Pope nowadays?" He added sadly. Then resuming with a mixture of modesty and contrition, he said: "I often run over these volumes (pointing to his own books) and think to myself how much of it ought never to have seen even the light. How much was written for mere love of gain; how often has the knee been bowed 'in the House of Rimmon." The pious interviewer adds that the last is a favourite phrase with Mr. Kipling, but he does not add (or if he did the remark has been cut out in proof) that it was this very passage in the second book of King's that furnished Mr. Kipling with the best lines for his "recessional." These things are what no author cares to be reminded of; and whatever Mr. Kipling may think of certain pages in his works doubtless in his envied "equanimity" he soon consoles himself with the others. We are reminded of an apt couplet—

> "To observations which ourselves we make
> We grow more partial for the observer's sake."

But, as Mr. Kipling says, who reads Pope now? Perhaps the little hunchback ought to be thankful that the literary lion of a later century should so much as mentions his existence. Some day, perhaps, when Mulvaney's biographer has reached the Elysian fields, he too may have to share the fate of Pope and Dryden and congratulate himself that he distrusted Fame.

A HEATED debate took place in the French Chamber on Nov. 22 upon a motion to give urgency to a bill to prohibit the clergy from taking part in public education. It was denounced as "shameful" by one section of the House and applauded by others. Mr. Dupuy, the Premier, intervened, with a promise to remove the difficulty by proposing a law on associations. The motion for urgency was defeated by 303 to 149. Another bill to re-establish the monopoly of the University was then presented, but the demand for urgency to consider it was negatived.

THE Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, on Nov. 19, heard a petition of Major Spilsbury for special leave to appeal from an order of the Chief Justice of Gibraltar, directing that his trial for "riotous assembly," in connection with the Tourmaline expedition on the Sus coast of Morocco, should take place in the Supreme Court of Gibraltar, with or without assessors, but without a jury. Their lordships granted leave to appeal.

THE French Government has accepted in principle a scheme of M. Doumer, the Governor-General of French Indo-China, for a State guaranteed loan of 200,000,000f. for the construction of a railway system in the dependency. The State (says the *Times'* Paris correspondent) will guarantee the loan, although the resources of the Colony will suffice for the construction of the railways. Among the lines under consideration are one from Haifong, to Lao-kai and advancing thence into Chinese territory, a coast line towards Annam and a line towards Cochin-China. The Governor-General and the Government are now studying the entire scheme, notably that portion of it which concerns the line of penetration into China, and it will shortly be presented to Parliament.

LORD KITCHENER had an enthusiastic welcome on his visit to Cambridge. The honorary freedom of the borough was conferred upon him, and in reply to an address from the Corporation, enclosed in a silver casket, Lord Kitchener tendered his thanks, remarking that it was a special pleasure for him to come to Cambridge, with which his family had so long been associated. In the afternoon he proceeded to the Senate House, where the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him, after an address had been delivered by the Public Orator. Outside the Senate House an accident occurred, the high railing giving way under the pressure of the crowd and falling upon the people, six of whom were injured. Lord Kitchener afterwards visited the University Union, and was made an honorary member. In the evening he was entertained at dinner at Christ's College.

DR. WELLDON writes from Harrow to the *Morning Post*: "I have not used, or thought of using, any disparaging words about the Army. So far as I remember, the only reference which I have made to the Army was contained in two or three words of a speech at Exeter Hall, and the point to those words was that nowhere in India are Christian lives more necessary or more valuable than among soldiers. Surely it is no disparagement of the Army thus to recognise the greatness of its influence on the lives and thoughts of the native population. I do not wish, when I am in India, to flatter the Army by pretending that the lives of all, or nearly all, soldiers are models of Christian virtue. The Army would not thank me for such flattery. It will be my duty in India to speak the truth to soldiers as well as to civilians. But I shall yield to no one in my respect for the Army, or in my appreciation of the services which it renders to the Indian Empire."

AT the Society of Arts on Nov. 23 Prof. George Forbes, F. R. S., read a paper on the "Long-Distance Transmission of Electric Power." He said he found, when considering the utilisation of the Nile cataracts, that the electric lighting of Cairo could be done more cheaply by power generated at the First Cataract—400 miles distant as the crow flies—than by steam engines at Cairo, and he believed that if the gold mines in Rhodesia were really good, it would pay handsomely to transmit electric energy 500 miles from the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi, provided the surveys showed the falls to be as satisfactory as they appeared by the photographs, and provided that fever was not an insurmountable obstacle.

EARL CARRINGTON presided, on Nov. 23, at the annual ladies' house dinner at the National Liberal Club. Replying to the toast of "The Chairman," Earl Carrington said in consequence of a policy of swagger and submission for three years we had at last been brought face to face with a serious crisis with France. Lord Rosebery had said what every Englishman thought. (Cheers.) He pointed out that a peace-at-any-price Government must inevitably land this country into war; that concessions had already gone too far; and that a Ministry which gave way over the Fashoda question would not last a week. (Cheers.) Lord Rosebery rode the Prime Minister in spurs, and he saved the honour and credit of the country. But the danger was not yet over.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SIR W. HARCOURT AND THE LIBERAL PARTY.

SIR WILLIAM RESIGNS.

LONDON, DEC. 13.

Sir William Harcourt has written to Mr. John Morley resigning the Liberal leadership on the ground that he cannot continue to lead a Party which is rent by sectional disputes and personal interests.

MR. MORLEY ON THE POSITION OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

DEC. 14.

Mr. Morley's reply to Sir William Harcourt's letter endorses the action of the latter in resigning the Liberal leadership, and protests against the discussions in the Liberal Party.

All the papers consider that the position of the Liberal Party is serious.

The "Daily News" expresses the opinion that Sir W. Harcourt's complaints against the Party are not ustified.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CUBA.

DEC 13.

General Brooke, U. S. A., has been appointed Military Governor of Cuba with control of the civil and military administration of the Island.

LORD CURZON'S STAFF.

Lord Curzon has appointed the Earl of Suffolk and Lieutenant Hon. A. V. Meade, of the Horse Guards Blue, as extra aides-de-camp on his staff.

AFFAIRS IN HAVANA.

DEC. 14.

Serious affrays took place on Sunday and again yesterday between Spanish soldiers and Cubans in the streets of Havana, several combatants on each side being killed and wounded.

Four American warships have been ordered to Havana to restore order.

THE FRENCH LOAN FOR THE TONGKING RAILWAY.

The French Government in deference to the opinion of the Budget Committee has waived the proposed State guarantee for any part of the Tongking Railway loan of two hundred million francs.

TRANS-FRONTIER DISTURBANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 14.

The Jinkikhels have now agreed to expel the mad Fakir from the limits of Miandani, pressure having been put upon them by the other jirgas with whom they are sending representatives to Major Deane at Chakdarra.

The attitude of the Khyber tribesmen continues satisfactory, some half a dozen or more rifles having been surrendered during the past few days at Landikotal by Kambar and Zakka Khels.

CAPTAIN SELLAR AND THE CALCUTTA TURF CLUB.

In the high court to-day Mr. Justice Jenkins permitted the filing of the plaint against the stewarts of the Calcutta Turf Club by Mr. Hyde on behalf of Captain Sellar for defamation in connection with the mermaid case.

THE CALCUTTA CORPORATION AND THE TRAMWAY COMPANY.

Proceedings also commenced in the Police Court by the Calcutta Corporation against the Tramway Company for failing to keep the tramways in proper repair. The Tramway Company have now written in, accepting the more important of the conditions originally proposed by the Corporation.

A BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

A plaint was also filed to-day in the High Court for breach of promise of marriage on behalf of Miss Alice Augustine of Entally against Mr. John Davies of the Eastern Bengal State Railway claiming five thousand rupees damages.

DR. RUDOLF HOERNLE.

SIMLA DEC 14.

Dr Rudolf Hoernle, who shortly retires from the Principalship of the Calcutta Madrassah, has been asked by the Government of India to represent them at the Oriental Congress at Rome to be held in 1899. Dr. Hoernle will also represent the Asiatic Society, Calcutta.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

POONA, DEC 14.

Four matches were shot off to-day. The weather was bright, and a good light on the target. Sergeant Clarke, Poona Volunteers, made very good shooting in the long distances. At the 800 yards range he made 34, and 33 at 900. The followihg are the results of match 26 Championship, 600 yards. Sergeant Cox, 20th Hussars, 34. Lance-Corporal Jideson, Royal Scotts, 31. Color-Sergeant Conyer, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, 31. Color-Sergeant Robson, Durham Light Infanry 31. Match 27 Championship 800 yards. Seargeant Clarke, Poona Volunteers, 34. Lance-Corporal Gillespie, G. I. P. Volunteers, 33. Private Lawrence, Durham Light Infantry, 33. Lance-Sergeant Moorhouse 20th Hussars, 32. Private Clarke Durhams, 32, Match 2nd. Championship. 900 yards. Sergeant Clarke, Poona Volunteers, 33; Sergeant Roberts Durham Light Infantry, 33; Lance Sergeant Moorehouse, 20th Hussars, 32; Sergeant Hoston. Royal Irish Rifles, 31; Sesgeant Fozer Buffs, 31; Sergeant Hewett, Poona Volunteers, 31; Match 54. Championship. Prize presented by the Chief of Jamkhandi. 800 yards. Private Jangyak Arnak, 19th Infantry, 31; Havildar Prithsing, Second Grenadiers, 31; Havildar Arjun Powar, Sappers and Miners, 30.

In the Bankruptcy Court on Nov. 23, before Mr Registrar Giffard, there was an adjourned sitting for the public examination of John Ossoo Ansah, commonly known as Prince John of Anshanti. The statement of affairs showed liabilities £1,278, with assets consisting wholly of landed property in Ashanti. The debtor, in reply to the Official Receiver, said he came to this country in 1895 with credentials from King Prempeh of Ashanti. All the debts scheduled were contracted during 1894. The Colonial Office refused to receive him or recognise him as an Ambassador, but he had been tried and acquitted at Cape Coast Castle on a charge of having forged his credentials, and he returned to this country in 1896 to seek redress from the British Government for false imprisonment and the seizure of his effects in Ashanti. He owned lands, a gold mine and a timber forest in that country, but had been ordered not to return there by the British Government, which refused to recognise any rights belonging to him.—The examination was ordered to be concluded.

LANOLI AND KHANDALA.

THEIR ATTRACTIONS INCREASING.

A PLEA FOR THE ALL SAINT'S NURSERIES

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LANOLI DEC. 12.

KHANDALA is so very easy of access, and such a popular health resort in the hot months of May and October, that it is surprising more people do not come up between seasons to eat the good air which really is cold now in the mornings. The rain which fell heavily on Monday last freshened us up, but I fear spoilt a lot of hay which was cut though not gathered in. Lanoli is somewhat cooler. But I consider this climate quite sufficiently bracing. In fact our appetites are so enormous, that it is already difficult to satisfy them, and a walk round the foot of the "Duke's Nose" before breakfast brings one home in a famishing condition. The hotel is very comfortable, the food distinctly better cooked than in many other Indian hotels. If only hotel keepers would understand it is quality, not so much quantity, one prefers in this country. Khandala also boasts of a very excellent Dak Bungalow, quite close to the station, with a lovely view from its veranda. We visited it the other day and to my astonishment I was shewn into such large and comfortable rooms; everything so clean, neat, and well groomed, including the gentleman in charge himself, and I almost regretted that I was not occupying a suite.

There is a fair amount of Shikar at Khandala, especially if rats can be counted as game. They are large and healthy animals at present, but one dare not boast. I heard of a lady who was awoke by one galloping round her head in the night. She hurriedly arose and slew it with a I stick, flinging the carcase out of bed. In the morning, wishing to exhibit the trophy to her servants, she found only half a corpse, so evidently there were cannibal brother's about. A Panther has also been prowling around in search of pet dogs which I need hardly remark are kept safely in their owners apartments at night. One is warned of his approach by a friendly jackal who sounds his note of alarm in the compound; what a weird cry it is, annoying too, as it starts all the dogs a barking. And this reminds me I should like to say a few words about the semi-wild curs belonging to "Romanies" in the encampments which are on all sides between here and Karli. It is quite unsafe to walk alone with a small dog, as these Pariahs attack fiercely and one poor little terrier a fortnight ago was nearly torn limb from limb. Five curs set on to her, two from one encampment and three from another and it took the united efforts of two strong men armed with heavy sticks to make them let go. These brutes are only half fed and are a danger to the country.

I watched some "Romanies" moving house the other morning, and counted ten large dogs with them having cords round their necks. These ropes were tied on just outside Khandala village through which they had to pass en route their destination. I dont think I ever saw such a number of children, donkeys and dogs all mixed up together. The infants looked strong and well nourished; so did the the fowls, but, alas for the mother and the four footed protectors of property! These wanderers too are a perfect pest when one is cycling. They teach their boys to follow a cyclist for quite a mile, in spite of the fact that they never seem to get anything. Who loads himself with copper coins when riding hills such as those between here and Lanowli?

The postal arrangements are not all that they might be. I don't think a letter posted at Khandala 5 p.m. should take till 4 p.m. the following day to reach Lanowli. Yet this has happened; and newspapers posted in Bombay are often two days reaching Khandala.

My third growl is about the G.I. P. Railway which has imposed a fine in the shape of a half anna platform ticket, on each person either meeting or seeing friends off by the train. Surely at a little place like Khandala it is unnecessary to worry people in this way, even if legal, which is doubtful. I think if I was a "burra Saheb" on the Railway I would do away with this imposition and try and oblige the public a little. In this country one must not expect too much indulgence from railway companies; but this trifling favour might perhaps be conceded, if only as a Christmas box.

Probably not many have heard of a Fort on the Sakar Patar side, about 12 miles from Lanowli, called "Karachi Kila." Having been told that it had a fine Reservoir, old guns, stone cannon balls, and other interesting remains I was seized with a desire to visit it. Fortunately I met a friend who had just come from it, and who told me there was a mad Buffalo kept there by the villages of Amboli, a village lying below the Fort, and that this lively beast had swum across the tank to look at him. As far as I could gather there was only one way of escape and that was over an iron railing on the other side of which there was just room for one's feet, a precipice yawning below. I saw myself getting over that railing and "railing" at the Buffalo. I am now content to imagine that I have seen that fine reservoir, those old guns, stone cannon ball, other interesting remains and the buffalo!

No one should come to Khandala who is not fond of ruralizing; it is essentially a quiet place where the kingfisher is still to be found, though I regret to see that beautiful "Roller bird" (blue Jay) has disappeared.

Lanowli possesses an excellent Railway Institute where for the small subscription of Rs. 3 monthly visitors are kindly permitted to see the latest periodicall and weekly papers, both English and Indian. It has also a fairly good library attached.

I wish I could describe in fitting terms the delights of the climate at present; how one feels full of joy and I certainly think "goes up one" in temper. The rest, the quiet, the song of the Black bird, the wind gently moving the trees, the clear soft air, all add to one's pleasure and make one wish that others could oftener share it. It is a tonic to the brain, wonderfully health-giving, and owing to the even temperature there are no sudden chills or colds on the chest. The air is dry and therefore anyone with weak lungs can come to no better place for a "cure" living as much as possible in the open, and taking moderate exercise with a cheerful spirit.

I fear there is no suitable ground for golfing at Khandala itself, but an enterprising person might make really good "Links" near Lanowli, and I believe they did have "Jam pot" links there last May which were much patronized. The roads around Lanowli are good for cycling, and the Karli Caves are near. So many people now travel with their "Bikes" that the Tonga walar have a poor time of it, and object strongly to "Pao-ghadis." This reminds me of a conversation I overheard on the cycle subject, between two "Boris." It ran thus: "Look at it, brother, that is what I mean, it is on such the Parsee log bahut baito": But it seems to me that all communities cycle and will continue to do so till the flying machine is perfected. How delightful it will be to wing ourself say from Aden to Mahableshwar. In the mean time I'll pedal my "pao ghari" and pretend I never tire.

Before I close I will mention the "Nurseries" established by the "All saints" sisterhood and situated on the Lanowli Road, a house for little ones, fatherless, motherless, or destitute. I paid a visit to the mites one afternoon, for some are babies in arms, sweet little things all, growing fat, learning to smile and play under kind treatment and wholesome food. They will all hang up stockings on Christmas Eve, some 20 pairs remember please, hoping to find them filled with toys, sweets and crackers when they awake on Christmas morning. If we help to fill these little stockings shall we not ourselves feel, what in India is very difficult to realize, that we too are having a Hnppy Christmas.

THE STEAMER MOBILE.

PROSPECTS OF FLOATING IMPROVED.

MR. ABDUL HOOSEIN JUNALUDIN SHIRAZI, the Bombay Agent of the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company has received a telegram from Suakim to the effect that the position of the s s Mobile has decidedly improved and that the vessels can be floated.

The telegarm further states, that Government is still assisting. Four hundred packages have been discharged, and the work of discharging of cargo will be continued to-morrow.

THE Transvaal Volksraad on Nov. 18, approved by eighteen votes to eight the imposition of a gold tax of 5 per cent. on the net profits of mining companies, to come into force immediately after the publication of *Gazette*, containing the announcement of the impost.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

THE WIMBLEDON CUP.

Now that the cyclists no longer tumble about the Gymkhana Cricket ground, golfers can drive off at the first tie with more confidence, and less fear of their ball dropping on some one. "For this relief much thanks." We hear that racing cyclists on the other side of the course propose to keep off the track as much as possible on Thursdays, which are competition mornings, so the question which was recently so hotly discussed may be regarded as satisfactorily settled, except in so far as the difficult problem of providing a proper track for cyclists is concerned. The Sphinx would find difficulty in solving that.

It is a curious thing how bad are the golf clubs one sees in India. The stock up at Nasik in the last annual tournament beggared description. There was scarcely a Club that a Scotch caddie would landle; let alone play with. A badly balanced and badly made "lakri" is a handicap in any game; but especially in golf where accuracy is reduced to a nicety of sixteenths of inches. It is true that a bad workman will blame his tools; but it is equally certain that a good workman can't do himself justice with inferior appliances. Nor can a learner make much progress in a game where he has to play with sixth rate implements. Perhaps that is why we see so many poor golf-players in Bombay. The other day a maker who had never before sent golf clubs to India, despatched a consignment to a local dealer. One would have thought he would have sent his best, so as to get more orders. But as a matter of fact there was scarcely a decent club among the whole lot, The professional whose name they bore would no sooner have used one himself in a match, than one of the Patiala team would play Polo on a buffalo. I am certain it would pay Golf club makers to send out some of their best goods to India. A man may stick at increasing his annual donation to a soup kitchen; but he wont object to paying twice the usual price for a Golf Club, if it is a good one, though he is aggrieved a when he has to pay, as he has out here, a long price for a bad one.

The Bombay Golf Committee are endeavouring to improve the wear of their greens during the coming dry weather by having a certain amount of manure put on them, and by having them watered with a watering can instead of with mussacks. At present the water is sluiced on from a mussack, the result being that the earth is washed away from the grass roots, especially round the hole which then form in uneven patches, and make true putting impossible. It is to be hoped that the new method will prove successful. Of course the chief difficulty in keeping the greens in order is that natives will squat on them, and dance on them, and sleep on them. And what grass can be expected to wear well under such circumstances?

The first round for the Winbledon cup was played yesterday morning and Mr. Kiddle, who has a handicap of 5. upset all calculations by returning a card of 41—a much better round than any he has previously played. At present he is 2 better than any of the scratch players, and 4 better than anybody on handicap. The play all round was unacccountably bad. The following were the Scores :—

FOR CHALLANGE CUP.

J C Kkiddle	41	W Peechey	4
R A Don	43	Capt Aitken	46
O Marshall	43	T J Ward	46
R Marshall	45	P F Fischer	47
R Aitken	45	E F Nicholson	47

FOR HANDICAP.

J C Kiddle	41— 5 =36
RA Don	43— 3 =40
Major Turner Jones	49— 9 =40
T J Ward	46— 4 =42
R Aitken	45— 2 =43
O Marshall	43—scr=43
C E Widon	47— 3 =44
H Bromly	50— 6 =45
R J Marshall	45—scr=45
W H Reid	49— 4 =45
E F Nicholson	47— 1 =46
W B Pechey	46—scr=46
Capt Aitken	46—scr=46

Others 47 or over or made no return. Twenty-six entered.

X.

MR. JUSTICE STRACHEY AT ALLAHABAD.

REFERENCES TO BOMBAY.

MR. STRACHEY, on taking his seat on Monday at Allahabad replying to expressions of welcome from the local bar said :—

I knew quite well that upon my return to my old Court I should receive from my old comrades the very warm welcome which you have so kindly expressed. I felt quite certain that my absence for three years would not have effaced from your minds any more than it has from my own the recollection of the much greater number of years in which we lived and worked here together. During those three years, as is natural, I have formed many new ties of personal interest and regard, and you will easily understand that I have parted with feelings of most intense regret from my brethren of the Bombay bench and bar, who never treated me as a stranger, and among whom I have formed some of the most valuable friendships of my life. Of these it would not be right for me to mention any name but one, but that one I cannot leave unmentioned—my late Chief, Sir Charles Farran, one of the most eminent judges who ever sat on the Indian Bench, and one of the kindest and best friends I ever possessed. And now I come back to you, and the thought that impresses me most at this moment is that I occupy a seat which for many years was occupied—much more worthily than I can ever expect to fill it—by another most eminent Chief Justice and great friend of mine, Sir John Edge—a judge of whom the same may be said as of Sir Charles Farran; a judge of whom any Court might be proud, a judge of strong common sense, singular, industry, and sound legal knowledge and, above all, animated by the supreme desire to do inflexible justice between man and man. In having before me the recent example of his great service I start with one immense advantage, And another very great advantage with which I start is that most excellent understanding with my brethren at the bar, both advocates and pleaders, which any Chief Justice who was completely new to the place would necessarily find it a work of considerable time to acquire. It would be strange indeed, gentlemen, if you and I did not know each other well; we worked together for 12 years, and I cannot flatter myself that any of my weak points, which you have been good enough not to mention to-day, could have escaped your critical eyes. Mr. Dillon and Pundit Bishamber Nath, I feel particulary grateful for the kind anticipations of my future carrer in which you have been so good as to indulge. I can only assure you I will do my utmost to deserve them, though I feel I am far from deserving them now. I see among you a great many personal friends of my own: others I see whose faces are new to me, but whose acquaintance I look forward to making; and I thank you almost heartily for the extremely cordial welcome you have been so good as to give me.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MASTERS, 2nd Central India Horse, replaces Lieutenant-Colonel Nixon as Chief Staff Officer at the Cavalry Camp: Lieutenant Colonel Wolseley-Jenkins, 19th Hussars, replacing Lieutenant-Colonel Masters as Umpire with the Southern Force.

The following officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps come out for duty in this country and are posted to the commands noted :—Major E. H. Myles to the Punjab, Major G. F. Gubbin to Bengal, and Majors R. H. Forman and F. J. W. Stoney to Madras.

Lieutenant H. Sargeant, No. 26 Company Eastern Division R. A., is appointed to the Native Mountain Artillery and Lieutenant F.F. Corbett, No. 9 Compay Western Division Heavy Battery, joins No. Field Battery Hyderabad Contingent.

Majors Spankie and Reid, Assistants Judge Advocate-General, are transferred to the second and seventh circles respectively.

Captain Hallum, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, is about to retire from the service on a gratuity.

Captain Cook-Hurle succeeds to the Adjutancy of the 1st Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, vice Lieutenant Keith-Falconer whose tenure expires on the 30th instant.

Mr. ASQUITH, addressing a Radical meeting at Sunderland on Nov. 23, trusted that the Fashoda incident was now happily closed, and repudiated his claim that the Tory party were the pioneers of social reform.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH'S speech has caused a new flutter in the French Press. Some of the alarmist papers warn France to be ready even for unprovoked attack by Great Britain, as Mr. Chamberlain is credited with a Bismarckian policy, is not with Bismarckian power. On the other hand, the later evening papers believe that the arrival of M. Cambon as French Ambassador may be the signal for an arrangement and even a close entente between England and France, which will be the leading factor of a new European grouping.

VICEREGAL ADDRESSES.

THE NON-OFFICIAL EUROPEANS AND HIS EXCELLENCY.

BITTER COMPLAINTS.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, writes the "Rangoon Gazette" of December 6, has received man addresses of welcome from the various races in Burma Not one of those addresses, we venture to think, is deserving of more attention from His Excellency than the address we publish to-day. We publish it not without unwillingness, but, as we have decided to do so, we desire to say we endorse the opinions expressed therein. This undelivered address, we know, expresses so far as it goes, the opinions of the European non-official community of Rangoon, not the least important of the many communities of Burma. Its writers call it an '*apologia*, that is, as towards His Excellency for their abstention from taking their natural place in welcoming him to Burma.

Hear it is :—

AN UNDELIVERED ADDRESS.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

Your Excellency,—We, the European non-official community of Rangoon, desire to address you before your departure from Burma, If our address is unusual in form and language, it is not from any desire to do or say anything unpleasant during a visit which will, we trust, remain a happy memory to your Excellency.

We yield to none in our loyalty to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress and in our admiration of the courage and success with which your Excellency has grappled with the succession of disasters that visited India during the past few years. But we have thought it our duty to refrain from taking an active part in the various festivities in Rangoon a fortnight ago and in those of the present week, With your Excellency's permission we purpose explaining briefly why this is, in the hope that a remedy may be found for a state of affairs which has produced amongst loyal and peace-loving Britons, the majority of them countrymen of your own, a bitterness of feeling which is without precedent in Rangoon.

The first branch of our *apologia* would have dealt with the lateness of your Excellency's visit, but your Excellency's frank speech on your arrival has disarmed criticism, and we pass on to record a few of our complaints against the Local Government of Burma.

Lakhs of rupees, about ten we believe, that could ill be spared, were spent in building a new Government House in Rangoon, This costly palace has been practically untenanted for nearly two years past, the Lieutenant-Governor having apparently taken up his permanent residence at Maymyo, three days' distant from Rangoon. We have no desire to limit the freedom of the Lieutenant-Governor but it is obvious that residence in Maymyo while the Secretariat is in Rangoon does not conduce to the prompt and effective discharge of the duties of his office.

Further, this continued absence from Rangoon has made it impossible for his Honour to keep in touch with the feelings and needs of the mercantile community here.

We do not claim a monopoly of the attention of Government but we are entitled to demand some consideration. We quote a few instances to show that the Local Government is not only completely out of touch with Rangoon but that it seems to be even contemptuous of the feelings of public bodies in matters of the highest importance.

1. The reform of the Rangoon Courts. A bill was drafted last year to this end in the local Secretariat and despatched to Simla. Not a judge in the province was consulted or asked to criticise the draft bill, no legal officer of Government, no member of the Bar, no public body was consulted. After considerable difficulty we secured some copies and we then understood the reason of the secrecy with which the affair was conducted. The bill would not bear a moment's examination by lawyers or business men.

2. No question in treeen tyears has attracted so much attention (attention not unmixed, we may add, with resentment) as the threatened deprivation of the Rangoon Municipality of the Town Lands Rents, which we have enjoyed from the beginning, and on the strength of which we have been able a borrow money towards equipping the city with the most elementary necessities of a civilized community. We cannot think the Government of India fully understood the history of the case. We are confident if they had they would have hesitated to carry out what would inevitably have resulted either in the insolvency of the Municipality or the stoppage of many necessary public works. A letter was sent by the Local Government protesting against the threatened action of the Government of India, That letter is not accurate: it abounds in feeble arguments, in incorrect statements; it is incomplete and was obviously penned by those who did not fully grasp the subject. The Municipal officials, who could have kept the Secretariat straight in the matter, were not consulted; they did not know that such a letter had been sent, nor were they asked for information and advice. An unanswerable case was thus ruined through this indifference to public help and public opinion. Even the Local Government is not omniscient, as its efforts towards legal reform and towards converting the Government of India on the Town Lands question have conclusively shown, but it apparently thinks no lawyer can help it in legal matters and no Town Lands official in Town Lands matters.

3. We could multiply illustrations a hundred fold, but we do not desire to weary your Excellency. We merely give one small instance which happened within the past few weeks. The Local Government issued an order referring to the over-time of Port Trust officials. Within a few days that order had to be withdrawn as it was unworkable. It had been issued without consulation with the Port Trust or the officials who alone understood the bearings of the question, or without any previous hint having been given that such orders were in contemplation.

We think we have shown your Excellency that we have serious cause for complaint in the present state of affairs. We might dwell on the social bearings of the continued absence in Maymyo of the head of the Province, but we do not desire to do so. Every man has his idiosyncrasies, and so long as these do not interfere with the proper discharge of of his onerous duties, we do not complain. But idiosyncrasies that would attract no attention under the vigorous and capable administration of a Bernard, a Crosthwaite, or a Mackenzie, irritate the public under the present administration.

We complain of the irregular promotions of officials promotions to which in some cases the strongest language might properly be applied. The Burma Commission is at present seething with discontent, and no doubt various matters in this connection have been officially brought before your Excellency. But what concerns us, the non-official European population of Rangoon, is that the greatest efficiency is impossible when our public servants are in their present unsettled and dissatisfied state. We do not know who is primarily responsible for this, but such scandals would have been impossible under Sir Frederic Fryer's immediate predecessors.

We trust your Excellency will pardon our plain speaking, It is not willingly that we take up this attitude of opposition; we have tolerated much for long without protest, because in these matters we desire to set an example of loyalty and contentment to our Native follow-sub-jects.

Believe us, we are your Excellency's most loyal servants,

THE EUROPEAN NON-OFFICIALS OF RANGOON.

RANGOON, DECEMBER 5, 1898.

EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

THE EFFECTS OF PLAGUE.

CONCLUDING a review of the reports on Public Instruction in Bombay, a Government resolution, issued yesterday reads :—

Looking to the different divisions of the Presidency it will be seen that the progress of education as gauged by the number of scholars has followed closely the severity of plague. In Sind, where plague broke out only in Karachi, there was a large increase in High Schools, and a moderate advance in Primary Schools, though not enough to balance the previous year's fall. In the Northern Division the High Schools show a small decrease while there is a large diminution of the numbers attending Primary Schools, especially in Surat, Cutch and Palanpur, where the epidemic was very servere. In the Central Division excluding Bombay City, the circumstances of which are different from those of the mofussil portion, there was a falling off in every district and particularly in Satara, Poona and Sholapur, while in the Southern Division there was a general decrease in numbers, Belgaum and Dharwar being the most unfortunate. In most of the divisions, however, there was at the end of the year a tendency towards recovery and it is satisfactory to note that the number of girls attending school is again almost the same as it was before the plague broke out.

The total expenditure on education has been almost the same as in 1896-97, the grants in Native States having increased by some 3½ lakhs, while expenditure from Provincial funds decreased by 2 lakhs, chiefly under the head of building grants, and there was a falling off of 1½ lakhs in fee receipts. As stated by the Director on page 30 of his report an increase to the Provincial grant is at present impossible and Government fully recognize the difficulty of the position,

Government notice with satisfaction the increase, both actual and proportionate, in the number of trained teachers and trust that on the re-opening of schools which have been closed owing to plague, every effort will be made to prevent the education of children falling into the hands of unqualified masters. Attention to this point appears especially necessary in the Central Division and in the Native States.

BALL AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

A BRILLIANT FUNCTION.

A GRAND Ball was given at Government House last night. The function was a brilliant one and was attended with thorough success. Everything looked gay and bright at Malabar Point, and Government House, which was most tastefully decorated for the occasion looking to the best advantage, The spectacle was altogether a most dazzling one. The Governor's band was present and played a selection of music at interwals. Following is the list of the names of ladies and gentlemen who had the honour of being invited :—

Captain Goodridge and officers R I M
Major Mitchell and officers 21st Bombay Infantry
Captain Fleet and officers H M S Magelala
Lieut. Colonel Beckham and officers 25th Bombay Rifles
The P M O Bombay District and officers A M S
Commander Hemelt and Ward Room officers H M S Racoon
Lieut Col Stevens and officers R A
The officers of H M S Plassy
Lieut Commander Cootes and officers H M S Assaye
Commander Philips and officers H M S Sphinx
Aitken, Captain and Mrs
Alhim, Mr and Mrs
Ashby, Mr and Mrs
Anderson, Mr G A
Abercrombie, Mr
Acworth, Mr E C B
Allen, Mr F C
Armsurong Mr and Mrs,
Alexander, Mr A N
Anderson, Vety Lieut Col and Miss
Bennet, Mr T J
Beville, Mr H I C S
Brown, Mr R C
Bower, Mr Mrs and Miss
Burke, Hon'ble Mr
Berendo, Mr Geo A F
Branson, Mr and Mrs
Baker, Mrs Laurence
Briscoe, Major and Mrs
Brendon, Mr R A
Barlow, Mr and Mrs
Baker, Mr and Mrs C N
Breul, Mr A
Brandon, Mr and Mrs J C E
Bethune, Major E C
Baines, Lieut I M S
Barham, Revd C M
Bell, Mr William M
Bapty, Mrs and Miss
Beckham Lieut, Col and Mrs
Brown, Mr and Mrs Paterson
Barker, Lieut Col
Blaschek, Mr H
Bachrack, Mr and Mrs E
Bland, Mr and Mrs
Bromley, Mr Mrs and Miss
Baker, Major I M S
Boggions, Mr C
Bruce, Mr Fairlie
Barnett, Mr and Miss
Brackenbury, Mr
Biekel, Mr and Mrs
Baird, Mr M P
Brunton, Mr and Miss
Birkett, Mr T W
Binning, Mr D B
Booker, Mr A A
Beatty, Mr C A B
Baldrey, Vety Lieut F S H
Campbell, Mr H O and Mrs
Coleman, Mr F M
Clarkson, Lieut-Col I M S
Cuffe, Mr and Mrs
Currie, Mr and Mrs Rivers
Cunningham, Mrs Philip
Childe, Capt and Mrs I M S
Cameron, Mr A
Candy, Mr Justice Mrs and the Misses
Covernton, Mr A F
Crimmin, Major I M S
Crommelin, Mr and Mrs
Cordon, Mr J K
Chevallier, Mr and Mrs
Cotton, Sir George Kt
Convels, Mr M A
Cotgrave, Miss
Carnagy, Capt C G
Clark, Capt and Miss
Calder, Mrs
Comfort, Major
Chitty, Mr and Mrs
Christie, Mr and Mrs
Carral, Mr and Mrs M T
Carmichael, Mr D
Chandler, Capt and Mrs
Deave, Dr A H
Du Boulay, Mr I C S
Dicke, Mr and Mrs Monereiff
Dyson, Major Mrs and Miss
Dunlop, Mr R W Layard
Davidson, Mr 1st Inf H C
Dimmock, Major and Mrs I M S
Duruford Mr C E
De Burgh, Captain
De La Brosse, Comte J B
Dosogue, Mons and Madame
De Polignac, Vicomte
Dawson, Vety Lieut
Doderet, Miss
Elchner, Mr G F
Elton, Mr and Mrs
Evans Capt and Mrs I M S
Elsworthy, Mr and Mrs
Edwardes, Mr and Mrs S M
Firth, Mr H V
Froom, Mr A H
Faucett, Mr and Mrs
Fairclough, Mr and Mrs
Fulton, Mr Justice
Freese, Mr and Mrs
Field, Dr
Forrest, Mr and Mrs
Fraser, Mr L
Forbes, Mr C H B
Freeman, Lieut Col
Foulkes, Mr
French, Mr W C
Gunn Vety, Capt
Graham, Mr D W
Gardner, Miss C
Greatheed, Mr
Gibson, Mr A J
Gordon, Mr and Mrs N F
Gadsden, Mr and Mrs Ford
Grayfoot Major and Mrs I M S
Garrett Mr A
Gostling, Mr Mrs and Miss
Greenboom, Mr Alfred
Glazebrook, Mr and Mrs
Gerrard Mr C H
Griffin, Miss
Gordon, Mr F F
Gell Mr H
Harter, Mr
Hant, Mr F D
Hummel, Mr and Mrs C
Hughes Mr and Mrs
Hothornthewaite, Mr
Haffkine, Prof W M
Hume, Henderson Mr Mrs and Miss
Holland, Commander and Mrs
Hamilton, Mr and Mrs
Hay, Colonel G I M S
Humphrey, Mr J
Heyman, Capt and Mrs
Hewett, Mr and Miss
Harvey, Miss
Hoskyn, Major
Holliday, Mr
Hume, Henderson Lieut Col and Mrs I M S
Heyn, Mr and Mrs
Hunter, Miss
Hojel, Capt and Mrs I M S
Harvey, Mr and Mrs
Horbury, Mr and Mrs
Homse, Mr and Mrs
Hutchinson, Mr Sydney
Harney, Mr Mrs and Miss
Hagan, Mr and Mrs
Issacs, Mr D J
Iremonger, Capt
Johnston, Mr G R
James, Mr and Mrs C C
James, Mr and Mrs H E M and Miss
Jardine, Mr and Mrs
Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Sir and Lady
Jehangir, Sir Lady and Miss Cowasji
Joseph, Mr L
Jankins, Mr and Mrs Arnold
Jones, The Misses Warren and Mr
Jencken, Major and Mr RAMC
Jones, Major G Turner
Kershaw, Sir Louis and Lady
Ker, Mr L B
Kemp, Mr N W
Keogh, Mr R A
Kennedy, Mr R M Mrs and Miss
Kennedy, Mr Clarke and Mrs
Kuchefos, Saltane
Leask, Mr and Mrs
Lang, Mr and Mrs Walter
Lewis, Dr G W
Lund, Major G
Lang, Mr Mr sand Miss
Luard, Mr and Mrs
Leslie, Mr and Mrs Arthur
Lillie, Mr R I Regt
Leigh, Lye The Revd
Lawrence, Mr and Miss
Morison, Mr and Mrs
Macleod, Mr N C
Milne, Captain C T R I M S
Moss, Captain
Moore, Mr Mrs and Miss
MacArthur, Mrs and the Rt Revd Lord Biohop of Bombay
Meyn, Mr and Mrs
Maconchie, Mr and Mrs
Moir, Mr and Mrs J K
Murray, Mr W
Mitchell, Major and Mrs
Moore, Mr T D
Mackay Rved, Mrs and Miss Laxmoore
McCausland, Mr G H and Miss
Machichan, Dr Mrs and the Misses
MacGowan, Captain and Mrs
Macpherson, Mr J
Muir Mackanzie, Mr Mrs and Miss
Macaulay, Hon'ble Mr
Muller, Prof O V
Macmillan, Mr and Miss
Meikle, Mr Henry
Meyer, Captain and Mrs I M S
Macaulay, Mr W H
Miurhead, Mr and Mrs
Marsh, Dr E L
Macmillan, Mr and Mrs
Menzirs, Capt
Macdonald, Mr and Mrs
Messent, Mr P
McCausland, Mr and Mrs S
Martin, Lieut Col
Mill, Miss Charlatte
Mills, Vety Lieut-Col Mrs and the Misses
Mitarachi, Mr and Mrs
Mawson, Mr E O
Menning, Miss
Nowa, Mr
Nicholan, Major Mrs and Miss E
Nomicos, Mr C G
Nicall, Mr R
Nangle, Mr K E
Nash, Mr G and Mrs
Novis, Lieut TS, IMS
Owen, Mr O G
Ollivant, The Hon'ble Sir Charles and the Misses
Oliver, Mr N
Orpen, Lieut C, I M S
Phipson, Mr H M
Paton, Mr Noll and Mrs
Plinston, Mr G C
Page, Dr and Mrs
Parrott, Mr F G
Payne, Mr H A H
Paton, Mrs Waller
Paton, Mr Nigel F
Pfeil, Corent
Peile, Capt and Mrs
Prevost Mr and Mrs
Phillip, Percival Mr A
Pollen, Dr J
Phillips, Comd and Mrs
Pedraza, Mr and Mrs
Quicke, Major W H, I M S
Raikes, Mr
Russel, Hon'ble Mr Justice
Reynolds, Mr and Mrs
Ransome, Dr A C
Rivett, Carnac Mr and Mrs
Richards, Lieut W G and Mrs
Reed, Mr H S
Rodocanachie, Mr
Roberts, Mr T L
Richards, Mr E C
Reid, Mr W H
Rimington, Mr F C
Reid, Mr Marshall
Reilly, Lieut-Col
Robertson, Mr L G
Seymour, Miss
Stevens, Col and Mrs
Stevens, Mr and Mrs
Solomon, Mr and Mrs
Shilstone, Mr W N
Sanders Slater, Mr and Mrs
Scott, The Hon'ble Archdecon
Stewart, Mr R B
Snell, Capt and Mrs
Smith, Mr and Mrs J W
Schiller, Mr and Miss
Shaw, Mr Mrs and Miss Masely
Stophanos, Mr
Stevens, Mr C
Symons, Mr and Mrs Heughs
Slater, Mr and the Misses Mc Lauchlan
Savoy, Miss
Saunder, Capt and Miss
Smetham Mr and Mrs E
Shellim, Mr and Mrs
Stantey Smith, Major and Mrs
Strong, Mr H S
Slater, Mr E M and Mrs
Stansfield, Mr and Mrs
Stranack, Mr Mrs and the Misses
Scott, Mr B
Sassoon, Mrs and Miss S D
Smyth, Mr R M Watson
Sassoon, Mr and Mrs Jacob
Strangman, Mr
Stores, Mr C
Syming, Mr J H
Scott, Miss
Sweet, Mr G W
Starling, Mr M D
Tracey, Major and Mrs
Tate, Mr John
Truscott, Mr and Mrs
Thomson, Hon'ble Mr and Mrs
Tintner, Mr J
Tyler, Mrs
Turner, Mr Mrs and Miss A
Tritton, Capt and Mrs
Trevithick, Mr and Mrs
Tschanner, Mr
Thomson, Mr Mrs and Miss
Vincent, Mr and Mrs
Vale, Lieut and Mrs
Ventris, Brigade General
Wapshare, Lieut Col
Woolcomtee, Mr and Mrs
Wallace, Mr C B
Worgan, Mr
Wagstaff, Mr and Mrs
Watson, Mr and Mrs Ralph
Wingate, Hon'ble Mr
Wilson, Mr and Mrs P K
Willcock, Mr and Mrs
Wallace, Mr J
Waters, Lieut Col G E I M S
Wilkins, Lieut Col Mrs and Mrs
Wilkinson, Mr Bo Vol Rifles
Warneford, Mr
Walff, Mr W H
Wyatt, Mr Sydney L
Walsh, Mr R Prendergart
Webster, Mr
Wood, Miss B S
Westropp, Major
Ward, Mr and Mrs and Misses
Wright, Mr H Courtney
Young, Mr W E
Young, Mr C P R
Young, Mr and Mrs Elton
Yeo, Mr Edwin

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC, LONDON.

RESULT OF LOCAL EXAMINATION.

THE local Practical Examination took place at the Town Hall on Monday, December 5th. The Examiner who was specially appointed to come out from Trinity College of Music, London, this year, was Dr. W. Creser, Mus. Oxon. and Organist and Composer to Her Majesty's Chapels Royal, St. James's Palace. The Professor has been energetically employed opening up new centres in India during his short stay and has been most successful. It may be a pleasure to those interested in the cause to know that her Excellency Lady Sandhurst has graciously consented to act as President of the Bombay centre. At a meeting held in Messrs. Soundy and Co's Piano Saloons on Wednesday week, the following ladies and gentlemen were enrolled upon the Committee :—Lt.-Colonel Gerald Martin; Messrs. Basl Scott, G. R. Johnston, R. N. Mant, J. N. La Touche, T. Savage, R. B. Nixon, R. Vincent, Allan Kidney, F. Anderson, V. Pell, V. Mallandanie, Signor Scrinzi, Mrs. Seymour Dove, Madame Lily Howard and others. The next musical knowledge examination will take place in June next and all who think of entering for the same can obtain the necessary information from the local secretary, Mr. F. Seymour Dove. The interim result of the practical Examination held in the Town Hall on Monday last is follows: Pass.—Senior Division, Miss Eva Walton (planoforte); Intermediate Division, Pass, Miss C. B. Jones (of Mhow, C. I.) Mr. J. Philip de Costa (piano) Miss Avabai Shapoorji Jussawalla (violin) and Miss Bhikhaiji L. Palumkotte (piano).

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the Cathedral High Schools came off last evening at the Town Hall, when there was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen taking interest in the institution. Principal J. H. Hathornthwaite presided and Mrs. Macarthur distributed the prizes.

The proceedings opened with the song "Pack Clouds Away" sung by a chorus of girls in a very pleasing manner. It was followed by a wand drill, which proved a very interesting item on the programme. A number of infants went through a variety of calisthenic exercises, giving an excellent proof of the training received by them in this department of their education. With the singing of "Fairy Bells Ringing" by the same pupils in a lively manner ended the musical part of the programme, which afforded a good half an hour's enjoyment to those present.

Rev. Leigh-Lye, next read the report for the present year, which we give below :

The schools are now rapidly recovering from the effects of the last two years. The increase in pupils, and as a consequence in fees, has been continuous and encouraging. Next year should see both schools in their normal condition. The plan of the new Girls' School is now awaiting the sanction of Government. The Executivu Engineer gives us to understand that the building will be commenced at an early date and probably be ready for occupation before the end of next year. During the year, the Honorary Secretary, the Rev. F. N. Hill, left for England on a year's leave. The governing body take this opportunity of recording their appreciation of the valuable work he has done in these Institutions.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

The average number on the roll has incresed from 125 in 1897 to 151'3 for 1898. The number on the roll is now 156. The upper and middle schools generally maintain their numbers, and no great increase can be expected in them; the junior school has not quiet recovered. Judged, however, by the applications for admission already received the outlook for the next year is most hopeful. Sixty-five boys were admitted during the year and 50 withdrawn. Of the latter, ten went to England, two entered colleges, and the remainder either left Bombay, or removed to other parts of the town. The school was inspected by Mr. R. D. Prior, Educational Inspector, C.D., on the 11th December. His report to Government is as follows :—"I tested the attainments of the pupils at various points, in reading, writing, dictation, Latin, and French, while Mr. Taki undertook the mathematics. I was well pleased with what I saw of the work; the reading was good, and the recitation from 'The Revenge' in Standard VII. thoroughly understood and given with spirit; the abridged edition of 'Westward Ho!' used in Standard VIII, had been well used and is enjoyed by the boys; the translation from Latin was very well done, and I was glad to note that the boys are made to translate word for word, French is a new subject, and a good beginning has been made. With the mathematics, Mr. Taki was on the whole well pleased." Mr. Prior, after noting, "that in the matter of games, the school is excellently well provided," concludes—"I consider the Institution to be in a highly efficient state, which reflects great credit on the Head Master, Mr. Savage, and his capable and loyal staff." The Religious knowledge was examined at the end of the Michaelmas Term by the Rev. C. M. Barham, who writes :—"I am glad I am able to agree with former examiners in the excellent reports they have given of this subject. I examined the I., II., III., IV. and V. Standards "viva voce." In all these standards, the children gave answers which shewed that they had been well taught, This was especially the case with Standard V., and I think their teacher, Miss Crawford, deserves much praise for the evident pains she has taken with her class." In the upper standards, Mr. Barham found that "in the Old and New Testaments the answers were good, and shewed that the boys knew their work." One boy passed the Matriculation Examination. Of the two vacancies competed for in the Indian Medical Subordinate Service, one was gained by a boy from this school. Five boys were entered for the competition for the Governmen junior sholarship, open to European schools in Bombay. All the three scholarships were again won by the school, as they were last year. The successful competitors were Cyril Entwistle, Samuel King and Louis McClumpha. The success of these three boys is due to Miss Crawford. The Head Master thanks her, as also Mr. Knight and Miss Crawford, for the care and trouble they have taken in preparing the boys. As usual and in common with the other High Schools, no pupils were presented for the Government Senior Scholarship Examination. The competition for the scholarships was pracitcally strangled by Government insisting on the presentation of a vernacular to the exclusion of the other languages named in the Code. In previous reports attention was called to this exclusion. In July the Honorary Secretary addressed a letter on the subject the Director of Public Instruction. Mr. Gailes, after consulting the representatives of leading European school and finding that there was a general consensus of opinion in favour of the Honorary Secretary's views, invited the managers of the lead in school to a confefence, The result is we are glad to say, that the restriction, which from the inception of these scholarships practically debered the majoraty of schools from competing, has now been removed, These scholarships will, no doubt, be competed for in the future as keenly as the junior scholarships have hitherto been. Every encouragement was given to the study of a vernacular in both our schools for over six years and persevered in at a considerable loss to the funds, When the class fell to about five boys it was closed as no real desire was evinced to take advantage of the instruction provided. The governing body are open to consider the re-establishment of the venacular class, if any real demand for it is apparent. It is with pleasure we note the success of one of our old boys, Vivian Roberts, who had taken the degree of L. M. & S. in Bombay, left for England last March and successfully competed for the Indian Medical Service. Lieut. Roberts will shortly return to India. This is the third 'old boy,' who, within the last three years, has entered the Indian or Army Medical Service. We have to thank many of our 'old boys' for the interest they continue to take in their school. To Mr. C. Sargon, Mr. Reed, and others, who have so generously helped our athletic funds, we have to acknowledge our thanks. The cricket season has been a successful one; 29 matches were played, of which 17 were won 5 drawn and 7 lost. These results would have been stilll better had not Hockey and Football divided the energies of the boys. The main object, however, is to get boys to play manly games, and viewed from this point, no regret need be expressed that cricket did not claim the exclusive devotion of the boys. The Hockey Club has done well Several games have been played with the Gymkhana, the Shropshire Regiment, the Marine Battalion and the Rangers, and, as a rule, the boys have quite held their own. We experience considerable difficulty in getting a decent hockey or football field, and have to watch for the few days that cyclists, golfers, or other players leave the maidan free. To the Marine Battalion and the Y, M, C, A, we feel grateful for their kindness in allowing us the occasional use of their ground. A team was entered for the Gymkhana Tournament. The school was successful in the first round, but was beaten by the Durhams of whom they had also succumbed in the last Tournament. The supervision and arrangement of these matches, entail no little trrouble, and the Head Master feels grateful for the valuable co-operation of Messrs. Knight and James, who have had charge of the Cricket and and Hockey respectively. The Caded Company maintains its numbers, There were 59 on the roll. As in former years the Company has again this season been returned at the "best shooting company of cadets." The Bianey Challenge Cup for shooting was again won by the Company. The Swimming Club has always been popular, and a large number of boys use the Back Bay Baths on Saturdays. The usual visits by the senior boys to places of interest in and about Bombay have been discontinued for the last two years on account of the plague. We hope to resume these expeditions next year. The Head Master desious to thank the staff for their sealous and hearty work throughout the year.

GIRLS' SCHOOL.

The number of the rolls has inceased from 75 in 1897 to 91 for the present year. The average attendance has been 723. During the year, 39 pupils left and 50 were admitted. No doubt, on the completion of the new building and under the present efficient supervision, the girls' school will soon reach its former high numbers, One girl passed the Matriculation Examination and entered an Arts' college, The school was inspected by Mr. Oliver, educational inspector, C. D. on the last day of November, Each standard was inspected in most of the class subjects, Mr. Oliver's report shows that he was satisfied with the results. The mathematics were on the whole, good, the handwriting neat, and the arrangements for the maintenance of order and discipline satisfactory. Mr. Oliver reports the school generally efficient. Of the infant school, he writes :—"The Kindergarten system is taught here with considerable success." We must thank Miss Jones, the 1st assistant in the infant school, for the great pains that she has taken with the children. The scripture was examined by the Rev. S. Leigh Lye, who says :—"I have much pleasure in giving the report of the scripture examination, which, on the whole, was good. Some of the papers sent in very good, especially Ruth Collett's, in class I., and her sister, Agnes Collett's in Class II. Class. III, was examined *viva voce* and did fairly well, Class IV, is a small class of only five children, but they did excellently, and are a great credit to their teacher, In the infants' school the little ones did fairly well in the questions asked them, "I am well pleased with the result of the examination."

Mrs. Dean kindly undertook to examine the needlework. Of this important part of a girl's training she writes :—"It has been a great pleasure to me in examining the needle-work of the Cathedral Girls' School, The many and varied little things the Kindergarten children did make a pretty, useful and novel show—all training the tiny fingers to be neat and natty. "Standard II. showed really excellent work in some useful little blue pinafores; one could hardly believe the little fingers (ages 9 to 11) could make such tiny stitcher so evenly, and their work was so fresh and clean, and all is done entirely by themselves, I was told. "Standard VI. deserves special mention.—the work of girls from 10 to 13 years, the gathering, feather stitching and button holes for such young children being remarkably good. The little prize winner weill deserved her remard; her work was so fresh and clean, besides being nearly finished off. Great praise is due to the teachers to whom the teaching and watching over must have been, many times, tiresome, hard and wearying, especially in so trying a climate; but all their trouble is well rewarded by pretty sight that met our eyes this morning." There have been a few changes in the staff. The school is now in the charge of Sister Anne, of All Saint', who has had great experience as the Head of St. Denys' Schol at Murree and elsewhere. The governing body feel confident that under her experienced guidance, the school will maintain the high position it has hitherto held. Miss Richardson resigned the post of 1st assistant mistress to undertake the charge of the Diocesan Girls' School at Rangoon. Miss Richardson was highly successful in preparing Matriculation candidates. We wish her every success in her new work. Her place has been ably filled by Miss Savage. Mr. Limaye, the mathematical master, resigned after some years' work in the school. We were sorry to lose his services, as he was an excellent teacher Mr. Wagle has succeeded him, and is working well. The Sister in charge reports that the staff have worked most heartily, and desires to thank them warmly.

Mr. S. L. Wyatt moved and Mr. N. T. Glazebrook seconded that the report read before the meeting be adopted. The resolution was carried.

Mrs. MacArthur, then distributed the prizes to the girls and boys, whose names were called out by Mr. Savage. The following is a list of the prize winners:—

Girls.—Holy Scripture.—Mildred Mallandaine, Mary Imrie, Nelley Wilson, Mary Huggett, Madge Ryan, Eva Knight, Olive Netcher, Nelley Bodycott, Dorothy McClumpha, Lizzie Stewart, Arthur Wilson, and Mabel Gosling.

Good Conduct.—Ruth Collett, Fanny Wallick, and Mabel Gosling.

Study.—Louise David, Mildred Mallandaine, Mary Imrie, Nelley Wilson, Mary Huggett, Madge Ryan, Eva Knight, Nergus Dadabhai Naoroji, Gladys Imrie, Lily Wickham, Dorothy Savage, and Cyril McClumpha.

Needlework.—Elsie Hind, Ethel Thorpe, Kathleen Fitzgerald, Deamira Pais, Mary Stewart, Nelley Sanwoays, Nergus Dadabhai Naoroji, and Phyllis Baker.

Music.—Mary Imrie.

Punctuality.—Marie Imrie, Nelley Wilson, Eva Imrie, Eva Knight, Olive Netcher, and Nora Wickham.

Boys.—Robert Roberts, Thomas Savage, Charles Ward, Charles Collins, Fred Steinhoff, Myer Myers, Allan Gawthorne, Horace Boorman, Charles Hardie, Dennis Hurst, Rodrigo Pedraza, Dennis Hurst, Jacob Sassoon, Jacob Sassoon, Frank Alfrey, Louis McClumpha, Cyril Entwistle, Frank Alfrey, Pestonjee Khandalawalla, Jack Cooke, Bertie Gordon, Charles Shephard, Ernest Sharpe, Teddy Gawthorne, William Wickham, George Flynn, Donald Nicholson, Philip Savage, Francis Savage, Alexander Lester, David Myers, Harry Pitcher, Moses Samuel, Colin Nicholson, Norman McClumpha, Harold Burn, Frank Tripp, and James Hardie.

At the conclusion of the distribution Mr. Principal Hawthornthwaite, in addressing those present said;—As one of the eldest members of the governing body, and as one who along with others was responsible long ago for the establishment of the school and had been more or less connected with it and always interested in it since its foundation, it gave him great pleasure to preside at the annual meeting. It was an important and more responsible office, that of the governing body or school managers, because they appointed teachers and had the general control of the administration of the school, and so hard to a great extent in their hands the future of the next generation, and in the way in which children were educated at school depended very greatly their career and character in years to come. The education of many and varied minds had to be considered and provided for; and if these minds were merely stored with book leanring and crammed with a collection of facts in readiness for the Inspectors examination, such an education was not worth having; whereas, if on the other hand, children were trained to try and think intelligently for themselves, then such an education would be of the greatest value whatever their position in life. Nowadays they were always hearing a great deal about education and the necessity of progress; of course they must progress, but not too quickly, or else mistakes would be committed which would afterwards have to be repaired. No doubt as time went on there would be improvements in methods of teaching and school administration, just as there had been in the past; and in some respects no doubt teaching would be better done than now. But although there might be improvements in some respects, yet in one important respect there never would be or could be any improvement, viz., in the right aim to put before all those who had to educate the young, the aim which made the name of Arnold great as a schoolmaster and Rugby what it was among English schools. That aim was the great one of forming the character of the young upon Christian lines, and of traing boys to be true, pure, generous, noble, and filled with an earnest determination to do their duty and what was right. When boys had mental gifts bestowed upon them by their Creator, then they had to be taught to use those gifts for the service of God as well as man; and even if they were only mediocre in ability and had no special gifts, yet all alike had to be true to the grand idea that duty was duty, that right was right, and higher than all else that could be named. Let them take for their guiding principle in life and motto;

"Onward onward will be press
In the path of duty;
Virtue is true happiness,
Excellence true hearty."

The object of education therefore, was not to convert a boy into a clevar money-making machine; that was a sordid and miserable view from which to regard education. But a boy had to be educated so that he might take his part in the world as a useful, loyal, and law-abiding citizen and a Gad fearing man. He would ask all of them, boys and girls alike to remember that their education did not cease when they left school, and that it was rather only then beginning; that what they learned at school, was merely a preparation for self-education hereafter; that they were only trained at school to teach them-selves, and that on habits so acquired as a foundation they had to build their life's education as a superstruture. If they aimed high were temperate in all things that concerned the body, placed before themselves a lofty ideal of duty and were enthusiastic in what they undertook, then they must succeed. He would impress upon all boys and in particular upon those boys who were about to go away, that they would sot be their own masters when they left school. Many boys were accustomod to say that they would like to be their own mesters; they found the restraints of school-life irksome and so looked forward to what other called liberty, which they understood to mean the power of doing what they like. This was an entire fallacy; when grown up they woule find that they were no more their own masters than now, but were always guided by circumstances over which they had little or no control, and were under same salutary discipline they could not resist. There would not be the same physical control over them, typified by the cane, but there would always be the mental and moral control of the world around them to keep them in a state of subordination and discipline so long as they lived. He would like to say a word or two about boys being encouraged to follow the bent of their inclination. There could be no doubt that if a boy developed a particular taste, in a particular direction then it was most desirable that this taste should be cultivated and made the most of. But on the contrary it often happened that because a thing seemed to be hard, a boy would thereupon without perseverence give it up and imagine he had no taste for it, and he should be warned against any feeling of the kind. By way of illustration he would tell them the story of a student who a few years ago went to Cambridge and began to read for mathematical honours. This student read mathematics for the greater part of his first term, and then he began to discover that his head ached, that working problems inked his fingers, and that the farther he got the harder things became. So he decided that he had no taste for mathematics and had mistaken his vocation, and thought he had better try classics, and accordingly he arranged to read classics daily with a tutor at 8 a.m. But he soon found that early rising did not agree with him, and that classical studies also made his head ache, and so they came to an end just like his mathematics hed done. After these gigantic labours he took a rest for three terms and then decided that a course in honours was beyond his powers, and that a quiet gentlemanly pass degree was better suited to him, and he began to read once more accordingly. He was finally plucked, a second time he had the same experience, but the third time he just managed to pass. Then he had to think of a profession, and he decided that the life of a country clergyman was just the thing for him. But he found that theology was difficult and made his head ache worse than ever, and he could pass no bishop's examination though he tried several. He became so disgusted with the world in general, and with bishops in particular, that he then went home, and lived with and upon his widowed mother and his sisters, and so far as information went he had subsequently done nothing but produce an occasional sonnet of poety of in the corner of a local paper, expressing his supreme dissatisfaction with the manner in which he had been treated by an unappreciative world. This illustration was an extreme case of course, but still it pointed to a real danger and to a glaring error into which the young might easily fall. He would ask them to take warning and adopt an exactly opposite line, believe that the same perseverence which could overcome a small difficulty would overcome a great one, that a man who could make a chair could also make a table, and that a boy who could ride a tricycle would also ride a bicycle if he tried. This was the spirit in which to meet all difficulties and to surmount them, whether in their studies of school or in the battle of life. He would now make a few remarks on the report of the schools for the past year. For two years the pestilence had diminished the number of the pupils and seriously affected the prosperity of the schools, but they possessed strong recuperative power and their numbers were now nearly normal again except in the junior classes. He was glad to say that Mr. Prior's report of the Boys School was extremely good, and testified that the school was in a highly officient state, which reflected the greatest credit in the Headmaster and his staff. In the important department of religious knowledge, Mr. Barham's report was excellent and agreed with the good reports of examiners in that subject in former years. The success of students during the past year had been brilliant, for all three Government Junior Scholarships had been won by boys from the Cathedral School; and now that for Senior Scholarships the restriction of the second language to the vernacular had been withdrawn, there would be keen competition for these in future, and he trusted and had little doubt that their school would be equally successful. Two old boys had greatly distinguished themselves during the past year, one by his successful entrance into the Indian Medical Service, and the other by passing high in the Engineering Department at Cooper's Hill. It was a most admirable feature in old boys of the school that in their subsequent prosperity they did not forget their school, but showed their high appreciation of the education they had received therein the best possible way, by their gratitude and by welcome and acceptable gifts of cricket kit and athletic requisites, so that School Gymkhana was now quite rich. As all work and no play made Jack a dull boy, it was highly satisfactory to be informed that the late cricket season had been a very successful one, and that the school was able to put no fewer than five elevens into the field; the hockey club also had done well, there was a most promising bicycle club, and the cadet company in the Bombay Volunteers fully maintained its numbers. With reference to the girl's school's it was satisfactory to konw that the school was reported to be in an efficient state, while special commendation was bestowed on the appearance and manners of the pupils which in young women were matters of primary importance. He possessed a long acquaintance with education as carried on in Church Schools in Bombay, and contrasted with pride and thankfulness the magnificent condition of their schools to-day with what it was when he first came to India 26 years ago. Originally, and so long ago as 1860, there was a Grammar School in the Fort in connection with the Cathedral under the charge of that Veteran Missionary, Rev. C. Gilder; then there was a miserable institution called the Diocesan School in Love Lane, Byculla, which on account of insufficient funds and a crippled staff was a constant source of anxiety. It was an excellent and well-considered plan to amalgamate this Diocesan School with a small and equally struggling school called, the Choir School, which had been brought into being in the Fort for the benefit of Fort boys, and to make one strong school out of both. This had developed into the present Cathedral High School, housed in excellent buildings and equipped with a thoroughly efficient staff. A few years ago at these annual meetings a good deal used to be said as to the unsuitability of the site of their Boy's School, which was noisy and dusty and at the junction of four principal streets of Bombay. Even that difficulty had been got over by a transfer to a quieter and more convinient site, and the Boys' School was now in occupation of a handsome and commodious building, possessing all the appliances and equipments of a good modern school. The poor girls were still out in the cold—and had to be content with most unsuitable quarters in Elphinstone Circle, but a good time was at hand, and arrangements were being expidited for immediately commencing the building of a Girls' Day School, which would subsequently, when required, be enlarged and developed into a Boarding School. so that soon the girls would be provided for as satisfactorily as the boys. They ought not to go away from that meeting without expressing their appreciation of the work that was being done in their school by the masters and mistresses. It was said that a good master made a good school, and it was true that he did so by a judicious and sympathetic administration; and they had every reason to congratulate themselves on having secured in Mr. Savage a headmaster possessing these admirable qualities, and on having secured a thoroughly efficient staff to co-operate with him, while in the girls' department nothing could surpass the devotion of the Sisters and their assistants. It was a monotonous, dreary, sometimes almost miserable work to be teaching children day by day, especially if they were unruly, not over bright or over willing; and it would, therefore, help and encourage the teachers in their lowly task to be assured on an occasion like this that the managers and friends of the schools thoroughly appreciated their valuable labours and were satisfied with its results. Lastly he was desired by Mrs. McArthur to express the pleasure she had in coming among them on that occasion, and making their acquaintance; and he had no doubt the children appreciated her kindness, and would always remember the function she had so gracefully discharged, and that the oftener the Bishop and his wife appeared among them, the better they would be pleased.

Mr. Brown, solicitor, in moving a vote of thanks to Mrs. Macarthur, observed that this was the first function of the kind which, she had graced with her presence since her arrival in Bombay, and he was sure that every one present in the hall felt grateful to her for the part she had taken in that evening's proceedings. He ventured to hope that Mrs. Macarthur would be able to convey to the Lord Bishop an account of their work in connection with this institution, whose name was so closely conneted with the Cathedral Church over which his Lordship had now come to preside. (Applause.)

Mr. Glazebrooke next moved a vote of thanks to Principal Hathornthwaite who he said, most probably attended the annual gathering of their institution for the last time. It behoved the governing body, therefore, to tender to him their best thanks for what he had done for the school during the many years he had been connected with it. He ventured on their behalf to convey to him their best wishes, and wished that he might have a prosperous future at home. (Applause.)

Both the resolutions were warmly received, and after hearty cheers had been given for Mrs. Macarthur and Principal Hathornthwaite the proceedings terminated.

NAGPUR NOTES.

The Bishop's School gave their annual entertainment on Monday last under the patronage of Mr. Obhard, Judicial Commissioner and Mrs. Obhard. It proved to be a great success. The house was literally full many having to stand. The piece selected was "Inspector for an hour, or Disaster averted." The pupils and teachers both deserve great credit for the manner in which the whole affair went off—Mrs. Myatt presided at the piano.

The long and much talked of plague is at our doors. There have been four cases at Wardha, two of which proved fatal. Mr. Ames has been deputed to Warda as plague Officer. Dr. Hogan Mr. Chitnadis and Mr. Ames are working hard to prevant it spreading and it is to be hoped that their efforts will he sucessful. All passengers coming from the infected areas or passing through them are exsmined on arrival in Nagpur.

The Taylor Carrington Co., is here again, and performed "The Queen's Tailor" and "Blue Eyed Sue" at the Public Rooms last Saturday evening and I believe they received a warm welcome and a bumper house. Rumour has it that part of the offices of the Bengal Nagpur Railway will move to Howrah next February, the remainder going later on. It is hoped this is incorrect.

The annual Volunteer Camp of Exercise takes place between the 22nd and 29th January at Jharsagudu about 380 miles from here. The men are to be accommodated in wagons, the non-commissioned officers in 3rd class and 2nd class carriages and the officers in first class saloons. If every officer and volunteer took as much interest in the corps as Col T. R. Wynne it would be quite a pleasant outing, but I am afraid that there are quite a number who think that the corps would be quite as efficient without a camp at all. But these are I am happy to say in the minority.

The Telinga youth who lately robbed the Post Master of Amraoti was arrested in Nagpur together with a coachman named Buran and taken to Amraoti, tried an sentenced to 9 months and 12 months imprisonment respectively, the latter being rigorous.

A native gentleman has been appointed Secretary to the Municipality lately. I am sure he must have noticed how very much the roads are in need of a little water to allay the clouds of dust. It is no exaggeration to say that one has to swallow a pound or so in an evening walk. Many a one would be thankful to him if he could see his way to having this crying evil remedied

I am told there are to he great doings here shortly. The ladies may be seen both morning and evening hard at cricked practice, they deserve to be victorious and I for one hope they may.

The weather is unusually warm for this time of the year. To-day it has been cloudy and we may have a shower or two which is much needed. Cattle disease is prevalent in Jubbulpore, Bhandara, Balaghat and Bilaspur Districts.

The Sini-Khargpur section of the B. N. Railway will shortly be opened for traffic, both goods and passenger. The rest of the extensions are being rapiddly pushed forward and the authorities hope to have everything in working order before the close of the official year. Mr. Bayley has been appointed D. T.S. Khargpur section, Mr. Ridsdale relieving him at Bilaspur.

The telegraph line from the coast to Uganda is now open to the public for a distance of over 300 miles into the interior. The railway is now open for a third of the way to Uganda, but, at the present rate of progress, it will be six years before it is completed.

THE BO. P. R. ASSOCIATION.

CENTRAL MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 13.

FIRST DAY.

The Central Meeting of the above Association was opened this morning, under favourable auspices. Major-General Hogg, Commanding Poona District, accompanied by Colonel O'Sullivan, Captain McWhinnie and Captain Purvis, visited the Camp and in Company of Major Brown, Camp Commandant, and Major Grant Honorary Secretary, inspected the whole arrangements. The General rode round the ranges and watched the shooting of the British and Native matches. The scores were not quite so good with the Lee-Metford. The first possible for the day was made by Color-Havildar Sayed Samsoodin of the 19th Bombay Infantry from 500 yards. Several new arrangements for the competitors were made this time by the Secretary one of them being the Native Officers' Recreation Room which was very badly needed, also a Bunnias shop has been opened for Natives. Messrs. Meakin and Co. has also opened a canteen on grand style. The following are the scores of to-day's matches:—

Match 24—The Championship. Distance 200 yards. Position kneeling. Those who have not entered for the championship and the governor's prize, entered free. There are 9 prizes aggregating value Rs. 150.

	Pts
Cr Sergt Robson, Dur Lt In	32
Lce Corpl Gibson, 2nd Royal Scots	32
Lce Corpl Mason, 1st Royal Fusiliers	32
Qr Mr Sergt Lowther, 2nd Royal Irish Rifles	32
Sergt Harton, 2nd Royal Irish Rifles	32
Corpl Waldrom, 2nd Durham Lt In	31
Sergt Roberts, 2nd Durham Lt In	31
Sergt Peters, 2nd Durham Lt In	31
Pte Donohue, Royal Scots	31

Two 31's counted out 132 competitors.

Match 25—The Championship. Distance 500 yards. Position kneeling. Cavalry and Artillery kneeling or sitting. Entrance fees and prizes as in Match 24.

	Pts
Lance Corpl De Souza, Poona Volunteers	33
Sergt Major J Scott, Royal Irish Rifles	32
Sergt Gordon, Royal Irish Rifles	31
Cr Sergt Robson 2nd Durham Lt In	31
Sergt Beedon, 20th Hussars	30
Pte Dobie, Royal Scots	30
Sergt Cox, 20th Hussars	30
C P O Underdown, H M S Magdala	30
Corpl Moor Royal Irish Rifles	30

One 30 counted out 132 entries.

Match 51—The Championship. Presented by H. H. the Chief of Madhol. Distance 200 yards. Number of shots seven. Position standing. Those who have entered for the Championship the Governor's Cup, the Prince of Wales' Prize or the Carbine Championship entered free. Nineteen prizes aggregating value Rs. 150.

	Pts
Subr Koostan De Souza, 9th Bo In	30
Hav Jackey De Souza, 9th Bo In	30
Hav Sheolal, Erinpura Irr Force	30
Sepoy Jacob Sassoon, 19th Bo In	30
Jem Krishnajirao Sinde, 7th Bo In	30
Pte Shedee Sing, 2nd Bo Grenadiers	30

Match 52—The Championship. Presented by H. H. Aga Khan. Distance 500 yards. Position kneeling or sitting.

	Pts
Col Hav Sayyed Samsoodin 19th Bo In	35
Hav Mir Mahomed Khan Meywar Bhill Cps	33
Hav Jackey De Souza 9th Bo In	33
Sub Major Budhan Khan Irrinpura Irr Force	33
Sub Sayid Husan 19th Bo In	33
Nk Arjun Sing 23rd Bo Rifles	32

Match 53—The Championship. Presented by H. H. the Rao of Cutch. Distance 600 yards. Position any military.

	Pts
Pte Sheda Sing, 2nd Bo Grenadiers	32
Lce Nk Gujar Singh, 9th Bo In	31
Hav Deoji Jenooba, 19th Bo In	31
Pte Hamed Khan, 8th Bo In	31
Nk Ramjan Khan, 8th Bo In	31
Sub Sk Ameer, 14th Bo In	31
Lce Nk Essa Perab, 14th Bo In	31

THE PLAGUE COMMISSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—From the work of the Plague Commission so far as it has gone in Bombay, which equipped as it is with drains, sufficiency of potable healthy water, and efficient Municipality, and being, besides, the initiator of the plague in India, this is the chief place for all material enquiries. It would appear, however, that neither has any such evidence been tendered to, nor any sought after by the Commission as might be said to bear a scientific phase. Nor is anything so far done to elicit, in anything like a business-like manner worthy of a Commission that comes 5,000 miles by land and sea, any information of a scientific character as to the origin, course, prevention, and the cure of the plague. To make fanciful flights of imagination, destitute of a foundation, in reason and practicality, or repeating what one did by way of performing a duty self-imposed or otherwise is not assisting the Commission in its work. I expected, Sir, that whilst giving evidence before the Commission, some of the medical and other gentlemen, who talked glibly of their experiences and observations of the plague in Bombay, would be able to give such facts, figures and results of their cogitations on the various aspects of the fell disease as they had not hitherto had the fit opportunity of usefully laying before the public, and as would lead one to think in a certain direction about the origin, or the nature, or the cure of the plague. I expected that those of the medical men engaged on plague duty had been making their own lucuberations and observations of facts and circumstances, which, when put together and compared, one group of them from one medical man with that from another, might be calculated to produce results elucidatory and beneficial to the humanity at large. I mean, Sir, facts and circumstances such as the plague's victims' habitual foods drinks, different modes of the uses of tobocco, peculiar predilections, vices or addictednesses, contagiousness or otherwise of the plague, &c. Not only are our medical men's note books found blank in all of these respects, but even the Commission's field of work has not encompassed so far enquiry in those or similar respects. The sweeping and general statements of filthiness, absence of light and air in a place, moist condition of a place, accumulation of subsoil water, and so forth, could only have their own deserving value so long as they have failed to bring conviction to any thinking mind by definite or uniform conclusions. We should now expect to know,—in consideration of the money spent on the Plague Commission,—some thing reasonable, definite, and useful for the future the prevention and cure of the dire desease. Let us hope, Sir, that at any rate the Commission will be able to produce some tangible results.—Yours, &c.

Bombay, December, 14th.

SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Jussice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

Re Bhairao Babuljee.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the petition and schedule. Mr. Manker, for a creditor, opposed the granting of an interim order, saying that the insolvent had been in hiding for nearly a year, and his client had the greatest difficulty in getting at him and placing him in jail. Insolvent was the secretary of a Death Benifit Fund. Mr. Macleod acting Official Assignee, informed his Lordship that the insolvent's presence was necessary at his office. His lordship granted a week's interim order with leave to amend the schedule and petition.

Re David Fortis Scalfie.

Mr. Manker applied for the usual interim order which was granted.

RE VITTOBA NAMAJEE.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order.

RE CURSETJEE NOWROJEE DAVER.

Mr. Menker, for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order, which was granted.

RE NOORMAHOMED IBRAHIM.

On behalf of this insolvent, Mr. Kothare applied for an interim order, which was granted.

RE NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE.

Mr. D. N. Bahadurjee, on behalf of a creditor, moved to set aside the order of discharge granted to the insolvent on the 18th ultimo. An affidavit of the creditor stated that he was unable to attend the court. Owing to illness on the day, the discharge was granted, and of which he did not know until he read the insolvent's name in the local papers. The discharge was granted on an extra day. The creditor said further that insolvent had concealed large property to defraud his creditors, including Government paper for Rs. 3,000 of which insolvent received the interest from time to time. His lordship granted a rule *nisi*, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why the order of discharge should not be set aside. The rule was made returnable on the 11th January next.

RE CHANDULAL ITCHARAM PAREKA.

Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the time for filing his schedule, stating that his client had rendered assistance to the Official Assignee in recovering outstandings to the extent of Rs. 20,000. An extension for two months was granted.

BOMBAY CYCLING UNION.

The three days' races arranged for by the executive of the Union open this afternoon at 4-30 p.m. on the Marine Lines Maidan. Fourteen events will be discussed during the three days, five during the first two and four events on Saturday. From the entries given below it would be seen that they have proved exceedingly disappointing, there being only two mofussilites, namely Doherty and Mody the total number who have entered being fifteen, eight of whom are Europeans, one Mahomedan and six Parsees. As the majority of the entrants are local riders their respective forms are too well known for comment; besides this the handicapping will effect the chances of would-be-winners considerably. On the whole, however, the three days sport should afford some good sport and close finishes. In any case the meeting between Doherty and Warner will doubtless be looked forward to with cousiderable eagreness. Below are details of the entries:—

To-day.

Quarter-Mile Amateur Championship of the Union. Cup value Rs. 100—Messrs. Ross, Warner, Doherty, Allen, Longland and Commissariatwallah.

One-Mile Scratch (Novices) Members of the B. C U.—Messrs Radcliffe, Allan, Mody, Bottlewallah and Vatcha.

Two-Mile Handicap, Open to All Amateurs—Messrs Ross, Doherty, Bromley, Allen, Mody, Longland, Abdul Hussain and another.

Two-Mile Scratch, Sailors and Soldiers—Doherty, Stephens and Warner.

Five-Mile Amateur Championship of Union, Silver Cup value Rs. 300 presented by Messrs. Marcks & Co.—Messrs Ross, Bromley, Allan, Warner, Abdul Hussain, Doherty, Satin and Tata.

Friday.

One-Mile Amateur Championship of the Union. A silver cup value Rs. 200 presented by a merchant—Messrs Allan, Ross, Bromley, Doherty, Longland, Davur, Satin and Warner.

Half-Mile Handicap for members B C U.—Messrs Longland, Bromley, Allan, Ross, Mody, Radcliffe, Vatcha, Downing, Bottlewalla and Commissariatwalla.

Two-Mile Handicap for members B C U—Messrs Doherty, Warner, Allen Abdul Hussain, Satin, Stephens, Bromley and Ross.

Veterans' race Half Mile. No entries as yet. This race has been substituted for the Half-Mile Race for Boys under sixteen.

One-Mile handicap for members B.C.U. Messrs, Radcliffe, Abdul Hussain, Ross, Allan, Bromley, Mody, Satin, Warner and Davur.

Saturday.

Half-Mile Amateur Championship of the B C U. A cup valued Rs. 150 presented by Messrs James Watson and Co.—Messrs. Doherty, Warner, Ross, Allan, Satin and Longland.

Five-Mile Handicap, Soldiers and Sailors. Silver cup presented by Messrs. Lund and Blockely—Warner, Stephens and Doherty.

Two-Mile Scratch for Members B C U.—Messrs. Allan, Longland, Ross, Doherty, Abdul Hussain, Bromley, Satin and Warner.

One Mile Championship Cup Team Race. Open to teams of four from any recognised club—Teams B. V. R. C. C., Parsee C. C. and Bombay C. C.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 14TH OF DECEMBER, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof The maximum (max.) and minimum (min. temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	30·059	Calm	1	71·1	41·7	65	...	...	—0·14
Sirsa	30·087	NW	5	72·2	39·2	36	..	...	—0·10
Delhi	30·040	W	5	71·2	45·5	49	...	0·82	+0·64
Agra	30·047	NW	4	74·0	46·4	55	...	0·61	+0·52
Cawnpore	30·018	W	4	78·7	51·5	59	...	0·14	...
Allahabad	30·004	W	5	81·2	55·4	74	...	0·23	—0·11
Jhansi	30·056	WNW	3	74·0	53·2	42	...	0·98	+0·79
Jacobabad	30·074	Calm	2	77·4	34·5	56	...	...	—0·20
Karachi	30·086	NE	4	79·4	47·9	30	...	...	—0·12
Jeypore	30·102	NNW	3	74·0	41·2	57	..	0·48	+0·22
Ajmere	30·126	Calm	3	71·9	41·9	72	...	0·37	+0·11
Deesa	30·040	E	11	78·6	47·6	41	...	0·48	+0·32
Ahmedabad	30·007	ENE	4	83·2	56·2	31	...	0·51	...
Bhuj	30·069	Calm	7	76·3	47·0	27	...	0·22	+0·18
Rajkot	30·014	Calm	1	79·9	42·0	36	...	0·29	—0·09
Ghadechi	29·967	NW	7	81·5	48·3	50	...	0·03	...
Veraval	29·969	N	5	84·5	55·3	38	...	0·34	...
Neemuch	30·104	NE	7	74·7	49·3	38	...	0·90	+0·66
Indore	30·038	NNE	4	[illegible]	51·1	76	...	0·19	—0·32
Saugor	30·071	ENE	5	83·3	54·1	64	...	0·16	—0·57
Jubulpore	30·010	NNE	4	84·9	59·8	73	..	..	—0·60
Hoshangabad	30·030	NE	1	85·7	61·2	78	...	...	—0·81
Khandwa	30·003	NNE	4	88·7	60·1	64	...	..	—0·67
Raipur	29·934	SW	1	87·3	64·7	71	...	..	—0·63
Nagpur	29·960	Calm	0	88·2	64·1	66	...	...	—1·12
Amraoti	29·948	ESE	4	90·2	67·8	62	...	0·03	—0·81
Akola	29·94[illegible]	NE	3	90·9	62·4	52	...	0·17	—0·83
Surat	29·928	NNE	3	85·6	56·5	53	...	0·16	—0·02
Malegaon	29·961	WNW	5	87·4	56·9	67	...	0·60	—0·06
Bombay	29·911	NE	11	84·7	70·4	74	..	0·13	—0·53
Poona	29·995	SW	5	88·0	60·4	70	...	0·62	—0·81
Ahmednagar	29·950	Calm	2	87·4	58·5	56	..	0·18	...
Aurangabad	29·983	Calm	[illegible]	[illegible]	62·7	52	...	0·96	...
Sholapur	29·947	SE	[illegible]	[illegible]	64·6	41	...	0·42	—1·06
Ratnagiri	29·878	Calm	[illegible]	[illegible]	70·9	79	...	0·16	—0·34
Belgaum	29·928	SE	[illegible]	[illegible]	57·9	53	..	1·47	—0·67
Goa	29·911	SE	[illegible]	[illegible]	70·4	85	..	2·57	...
Karwar	29·890	E	2	87·3	66·5	89	...	3·02	+0·38
Mangalore	29·885	ESE	3	91·8	68·9	64	...	4·16	+0·86
Calicut	29·877	ENE	6	89·2	68·5	83	..	8·65	+3·07
Cochin	29·875	NNE	F	90·5	70·7	68	...	11·03	+3·10
Bangalore	29·939	E	9	78·7	53·4	74	...	6·10	+2·24
Secunderabad	29·929	ESE	3	87·1	62·1	68	...	0·95	—0·92
Masulipatam	29·950	N	3	84·5	69·1	88	...	12·42	+4·68
Bellary	29·943	SE	5	89·2	65·2	60	...	1·80	—0·47
Cuddapah	29·939	SE	G	88·5	64·4	72	...	7·76	+2·55
Madras	29·926	N	5	85·5	70·5	88	...	22·07	+5·70
Coimbatore	29·941	E	1	86·4	65·1	85	...	6·07	+1·80
Trichinopoly	29·920	Calm	3	88·0	70·9	67	...	10·60	+4·07
Negapatam	29·887	NE	15	88·5	74·4	71	..	31·17	+9·88
Colombo	39·847	N	10	91·5	72·0	78	...	17·96	+1·32
Aden	29·981	E	19	76·8	73·4	67	...	--	—0·43

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Lahore, Jacobabad, Ghadechi, Surat and Bombay, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in Ceylon. Grandients are rather steep. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Negapatam and Cochin, and moderate to light at other places. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Mangalore and Ahmedabad, and 8 at Saugor, Jubulpore and Raipur. The maximum temperature is from 6° to 9° above the mean of the season in Berar and Central Provinces and at Allahabad and Negapatam, and the minimum 7° to 14° in excess in Berar and Central Provinces and at Malegaon, Sholapur and Allahabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 92, at Mangalore and the lowest 34° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are partially clouded in Berar and on the Malabar Coast and at Coimbatore, Madras and Hoshangabad. No rain fell at any of the reporting stations. Pressure is abnormally very low at and about Raipur, and the weather in and about the high temperature area, is still somewhat unsettled.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph]

SIMLA, Dec. 12.

Wednesday: Pressure has again fallen briskly in Persia and is now in moderate defect in that area. The skies are heavily clouded in Northern Persia and pressure has given way slightly to briskly in Baluchistan and India except locally in Central India and the Northern Districts of the Central Provinces where it has increased slightly. Pressure is generally in defect, the deficiency is largest in the Sub-Montane districts of North Eastern India where it averages an eighth of an inch in amount. Winds have shifted to the North at Colombo. but are light: the air is drier in the N. W. Provinces and Central India were the skies are now clear. The skies are heavily clouded in Kishmir and Assam, and moderately Clouded in Southern India and the Central Provinces no rain has fallen anywhere. Snow storms are in progress at Leh and Minimarg. The temperature has fallen rapidly over the greater part of North Western India. The temparature yesterday was from two to five degrees below normal in that area. The temperature increased rapidly in Baluchistan and is now 6 degrees below normal at Quetta. The temparature has increased slightly in North Eastern India and Burma, and is in large excess. The night temperature is from four to ten degrees higher than normal over the whole of Bengal. Fine weather prevails generally, except in Assam and Kashmir, where the conditions are feebly unsettled.

ABOUT POSTAGE STAMPS.

ORIGIN OF THE STAMP COLLECTOR.

When Rowland Hill, a school master, and the son of a school master, gave to the English public, a little more than 60 years ago, his scheme for improvement in postal affairs, he could not have anticipated the benefit he conferred on that portion of the public who are ever ready to seize on some new hobby, which in this instance has presented itself in the form of "stamp collecting." Accustomed as we are to receive our weekly budget of letters from England, which have been brought some 10,000 miles for 2½d. each, or to send for 1d. a post card to the most distant part of our continent, we are apt to forget the condition of postal arrangements that existed in the year 1836, when Rowland Hill first proposed the penny post. At that time the charge for carrying and delivering a letter through the post office depended, not upon its weight, as at present, but upon the number of sheets it contained and the distance it was carried. Every letter was examined by being held up against a strong light to find out the number of sheets enclosed within the outside one, for envelopes were unknown. The postage was payable by the recipient, and not by the sender of the letter, and the amount due was collected by the postman before he would deliver the letter. These were the three principal difficulties which had to be overcome:—1, the cost of receiving a letter at the post office and preparing it for its journey; 2, the cost of sending it from one post office to another; and 3, the cost of delivery and collection of the postage. All these were met by the proposals laid by Sir Rowland Hill before the Government of the day, the essential features of his plan being

A UNIFORM AND LOW RATE ACCORDING TO WEIGHT,

and without reference to the distance, within the limits of the United Kingdom, which the letter had to be carried, and the prepayment of the postage. The conservatism of the post office authorities naturally received these propositions with uncompromising opposition and the Postmaster-General, Lord Lichfield, declared that it was "the most extravagant of all the wild and visionary schemes ever conceived." The scheme was, however, submitted to a select committee in Parliament, which reported favorably upon it, with the result that a statue was passed on the 17th of August, 1839, which authorised the commissioners of the Treasury to fixrates of postage and to print and issue stamps, stamped paper and stamped covers. By the same statute the privilege which members of Parliament enjoyed of franking letters through the post was taken away from them. The whole law on the subject was thus amended, and this statute forms in substance the legal basis on which the post office as at present constituted is regulated. Ultimately, on 10th January, 1840, the postage was fixed at a uniform rate of 1d. per letter. If not more than half an ounce in weight. The introduction of

THE SYSTEM OF PREPAYMENT

of the postage rendered necessary some means of evidencing that the postage had been actually paid, and for this purpose stamps either embossed on the envelope or wrapper, or printed on adhesive paper, to be attached to the letter, were suggested. Premiums were offered by the Government for the best designs suitable for stamps or stamped envelopes, and the first accepted was that by the artist Mulready, who designed an embossed envelope, which was adopted and issued, but was soon found to be less useful than the adhesive stamp. The first stamps that were made were engraved on copperplate, and the black penny stamp of 1840 was the first issued. To meet the demand for stamps of a higher value required for correspondence with the colonies, the process of embossing was adopted in 1847, but this system was discarded in 1855, when the process of lithotyping was adopted with regard to all stamps from that date. The earlier sheets of stamps were made without perforations between the rows, so that each stamp had to be cut off from the sheet; but in 1854 perforations were introduced, lines of small holes being punched out between the rows of stamps on each sheet. To prevent, or at any rate to make difficult, the forging of stamps, various ingenious devices have been adopted. The paper is specially prepared for the government, and "water marked" with a distinct design, so that

EVERY STAMP ISSUED CONTAINS A WATER MARK,

which is only visible when the stamp is held up to a bright light. In each country the water mark varies. Thus in English stamps the water mark is a crown, in Antigua and Ceylon it is a star, in India an elephant's head, in Egypt a pyramid, and so on. If a red English penny stamp be examined, it will be noticed that there is a letter in each corner, and it will be observed that no two stamps in a sheet have the same letters on them; each row of stamps has its dintinctive letter, and no two stamps in the row have the letters in the same relative positions. This is another device to prevent forgery. To make their study of geography more interesting to his pupils, a Belgian school master, in the year 1862, encouraged them to collect stamps, and fix them in their atlases opposite the countries where they were issued. This novel plan of teaching geography is paid to have been

THE COMMENCEMENT OF STAMP COLLECTING.

The practice or hobby soon afterwards exended to France, and in Paris in the early sixties the rage for stamp collecting grew into such a mania that the Boulevards became so obstructed by the crowds of collectors who assembled to buy, sell or exchange, that the police had to interfere. It was not long before the craze took root in London, where it found suitable ground, so that from the small seed sown by the ingenious Belgian pedagogue, a tree has grown which to-day spreads it branches throughout the whole civilised world. There is hardly a schoolboy who has not had a stamp album, which he prizes very highly, and looks upon as a valuable asset. But schoolboys of a larger growth are still addicted to the habit. In London alone there are some 50 dealers in stamps, not to mention the thousands of private collectors in all parts of the world. In the United States the number of collectors is estimated at half a million. The money value of some of the collections is almost fabulous, and the profits that are made in the business by dealers may be imagined from the fact that one retired with a fortune of £50,000. Perhaps

THE LARGEST AND MOST VALUABLE COLLETION IN THE WORLD

is that of Herr Ferrari, in Paris, which contains over a million stamps, valued at £250,000. The Duke of York has a collection worth between £30,000 and £40,000, while the collection of the late Czar reached £150,000 in value. The London Philatelic Society has one of the Queen's sons as its president and one of her Majesty's grandsons as its vice-president, and its members, who are all private collectors, have collections whose aggregate value is over £100,000. As in dress, so in stamp collecting, there are fashions that vary from time to time. At one time the craze will be for Ceylon stamps; at another early United States varieties will be in vogue, each fluctuation in fashion materially affecting the market value of a particular stamp or series of stamps. The guiding principle operating upon the value of a stamp is not its beauty or its utility, but its rarity. The number of stamps in an exhausted issue is of course fixed and limited, so that as the number available is reduced by collectors securing them, the value of the rest rapidly increses. Thus, of the first issue in 1850 of the 2 c., rose, of British Guiana there are only six examples in existance, and three of these are in British Museum. A set of five of this issue is worth £1000. A pair of Post Office, Mauritius, 1d. and 2d., first issue, 1847, are worth £1000.

A PRINTER'S ERROR NOT A BLEMISH.

A printers's error appearing on the face of a stamp is not considered by the genuine philatelist to be a blemish, but on the contrary, adds considerable value to it. In the issue of the 2d., blue, of Mauritius (1848), the word "pence" was spelled "penoe" by a palpable blunder. Yet the stamp with the error is worth at the present time £10, while one without the error on its face will not bring more than 5 guineas. In 1861 New Brunswick postmaster named Connell, with an a unusual absence of loyalty, issued a 5 c. stamp bearing his own portrait instead of that of his sovereign. Though he has doubtless paid the penalty for his egotism, he was the author of a stamp which by reason of his error is to-day worth £20. An unused Transvaal stamp with the name spelled "Transoral has been sold for £50, the high price being due to the error in orthography. A couple of American stamps were issued in 1869 with the pictures in the centre upside down. This mistake makes them worth in the market about £15 apiece, while examples of the stamps correctly printed are not worth more than half that number of shillings. A few years ago there was a new issue of one penny stamps in Queensland, but one of the sheets of stamps was distributed to the public before all the rows of perforations had been completed, the result being that two rows of stamps were left imperforate as to one side. This slight oversight has made those stamps now worth £1 each. Another circumstance which adds to the value of a stamp, in the opinion of collectors, is the fact that it has a price stamped upon its face, in addition to its nominal price. It sometimes happens that a postmaster runs short in his supply of a particular stamp, and to avoid the daily involved in procuring a new supply, he stamps or prints upon the face of another stamp the price of that which he is without. Thus he converts a 2d. into a 1d. stamps, or makes a 1s. stamp into a 6d. one.

THIS IS KNOWN AS SURCHARGING,

and a stamp that is subcharged is more valuable from a philatelic point of view, than one that is not. It is said that there are tricks in all trades, and the stamp dealer's trade is no exception to the rule. The forging of postage stamps is carried on to a large extent, more particularly in the ports of China and Japan. The forgeries are so skilful carried out that it requires an expert to detect them. The absence of a water mark, or the presence of spurious water mark, will generally lead to deteciton. But the forge's skill will sometimes not be foiled by water mark. Recently one of these gentry split down a stamp which was spurious and neatly gummed on a piece of paper bearing a water mark, and then sold it to a connoisseur for £50. The fraud was, however discovered by placing the stamp in water, when the back portion, which had been gummed on, became detached.

The high prices that stamps command in the market have been taken advantage of by some impecunious Governments to add to their sources of revenue. Sandwich Island stamps have always been in request and, acting on this, the Hawaiian Government has for a long time made and printed stamps solely for sale to collectors, and the venture has turned out well for the Government, for it has been thus able to procure an annual surplus of £40,000, where before there was none. The Republic of Liberia, on the west coast of Africa, provided its delegate to the Chicago Exhibition with a supply of its postage stamps to convert into money and pay his expenses with.

The subject of stamp collecting—or, to give its scientific name, philately—has, like all other subjects of human interest, been much written about. It has, in fact, a considerable bibliography of its own, including magazines and periodicals, with quite an army of catalogues and price lists.

APPEAL AGAINST A MUNICIPAL PROSECUTION UPHELD.

At the High Court yesterday, in the case of Imperatrix vs. Dr. Nadirshah Hormusjee Sukhia, Mr. Justice Parsons and Mr. Justice Ranade disposed of the appeal from a decision of Mr. P. H. Dastur, who, in September last, convicted Dr. Nadirshah Hormasjee Sukhia of non-provision of sufficient means of effectual drainage into a Municipal sewer under section 231 of the Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888. Mr. C. H. Setalwad, with Mr. Rustum K. R. Cama, appeared for the accused, and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the Municipality.

...Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the judgment of the court, said: There can be no doubt, and it was not contended otherwise at the hearing, that the Commissioner is the only person empowered under the Act (City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888) to take procedings against any person who is charged with any offence against the Act. (section 517.) Under section 68, he has power to delegate his functions under section 517 cl. (*a*) to any Municipal officer by writing in this behalf, and then that person can take proceedings, but no one else can. In the present case, it does not appear certain who was the complainant. There is no written complaint. Mr. Smith, in his evidence, calls himself the complainant; the magistrate calls Inspector Atts the complainant. However that may be, no writing is produced, empowering either one or the other, or any one, to take these proceedings. We think, therefore, that the present prosecution has been improproperly instituted, and we reverse the conviction and sentence.

"FOR ALL ETERNITY."

HOW A FAMOUS SONG CAME TO BE WRITTEN.

Few people know the history of Mascheroni's "For all Eternity," the song which realised the record sum of £2,240 under the efficient hammer of Messrs. Puttick and Simpson.

When Angelo Mascheroni first migrated to this country about the end of the eighties in order to try whether the success he had achieved in Paris as a composer of light piano forte music could be continued in London he was almost entirely innocent of the English language, and probably the only Englishman of his acquaintance was a young amateur, Mr. S. A. Herbert. These two, much to the discomfort of Herbert's landlady in Redcliffe-gardens, used to sit up till the small hours night after night making the air resonant with their music.

Somebody suggested that Mascheroni ought to turn his rare melodic vein to account as a writer of songs, and it was arranged that Mascheroni should write a "romance," and that Herbert should afterwards supply the lyric.

This was reversing the usual order, but the first result of the co-operation was "For all Eternity."

THE FIRST PUBLISHERS

to whom it was offered could have had it for a ten-pound note, but their responsible adviser "hadn't time to look at it," a lack of leisure which he has since had time, at all events, to regret.

Other publishers didn't seem to care about it till it fell into the hands of Mr. Cocks. Even he had little notion what a small fortune was being pressed upon his acceptance. After some hesitation, however, he decided to risk the investment of a few guineas for a translation into Italian, which work was entrusted to Signor P. Mazzoni, and then the song was launched.

By one of those seeming chances which determine the fate of both cats and kings a copy happened to find its way to the grand piano in the music-room of Crag-y-nos Castle. It had been accidentally left there by one of Mme. Patti's numerous visitors who had been trying over a parcel of new music.

THE STRANGE TITLE

in huge staring letters attracted ladiva's attention, and on trying it over herself the longdrawn-out crescendo of the powerful finale so took her fancy that she immediately made up her mind to sing it at a forthcoming charity concert in Swansea. It took the audience by storm, and in a few months its success throughout the country was assured.

The words, it is interesting to know, are "founded on fact"—that is to say, they shadow forth a romantic episode in the life of the author himself. They have since been translated into French and German as well as Italian.

MR. WYNDHAM ON THE GOVERNMENT'S RECORD.

Speaking at a Conservative demonstration a Crewe on Nov. 21, in response to a resolution of confidence in the Government, Mr. George Wyndham, Under Secretary of State for War, said that the Government had had to deal with six crises each of which involved issues of the greatest moment to our national and Imperial welfare, and any of which might have landed us in war. There had been no war, nor had they preserved peace at the sacrifice either of their duty or if their interests. In the Venezuelan question the Government had done their duty by British Colonies, and had secured the greatest of all their interests—namely, a friendly, practical, and businesslike understanding with the other great branch of the race. In South Africa their local difficulties had not been got rid of, but those difficulties were no longer complicated by any misunderstanding with Germany. They saw railways and telegraphs advancing by hundreds of miles; they saw British States drawing nearer under a Federation which would enable South Africa to challenge Canada's pride of place as the pioneer of Empire. Crete had been evacuated, and their duty to Christians had not been sacrificed. With regard to West Africa, they had secured the navigable Niger, they had secured the hinterland of their Colonies, while they could develop them in their own good time instead of running the risk of finding themselves committed to war with their neighbours across the Chahnel. In the Far East they had secured and extended their treaty rights, had avoided war with Russia and France, and laid the basis of co-operation with Germany, the United States, and Japan. As to capitalist concerns, they intended to do better than any other two Powers together. Thanks to the Sirdar, they had secured to Egypt the whole valley of the Nile, and with that the possibility of joining hands with their East African pioneers.

Professor Meiklejohn addressing the St. Andrews University Liberal Association, on the present position of the party, said he thought that the party ead committed four bg mistakes: Insubordination at the last General Election to the order of Lord Rosebery, their commander-in-chief; inclusion of fades and fadistes: to crowded a programme; and the neglect af the Imperial idea. As regarded the last mistake it must seem unfair to the Radical party to bring against it a charge like that when they considered what the Central Association did for the welding of the British Empire into a class and organic unity, and that that wat the most distinguished principal of the Radical party. They had allowed the Tories to do the extension and the building up of the Empire. It was the Tories who had brought in the most magnficent of Imperial plans, the plans of a railway and water way from Cape Town to Cairo. It was to the Tories that they owed the successes in the Sudan. The clearing of bands of robbers and murderers and slave-dealers in Central Africa had made it a happy hunting ground for women and children. Well perhaps they did not owe it all to the Tories, but to the wonderful class of men whom they called civil servants, who were for ever working for the country and for the Empire. (Applause). A great road from Cape Town to Cairo would be remarkable, would promote industry, and would be a blessing to civilisation. (Applause.)

Advice to Mothers? — Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1 1-2d. per bottle.

WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. Hardy's volume of Wessex Poems, will appear in England and in America early in December. Only four of them, he states, have before been published, though many were written long ago, and others partly written. Indeed, in some cases the verses were turned into prose and printed as such. Mr. Hardy had not at that time anticipated that they might see the light.

Mr. Prothero, who has resigned the editorship of the *Quarterly Review* is to be succeeded by another well-known literary man. His name will be announced in a day or two, and he will be the eighth editor that the *Quarterly* has had since it was founded ninety years ago. Here is the list; Gifford, Sir John Coleridge, Lockhart, the Rev. Whitewell Elwin, William Macpherson, Sir William Smith, and Mr. Prothero. There was a short interregnum between the death of Sir William Smith and the appointment, in 1894, of Mr. Prothero. During that time Mr. Murray himself edited the *Quarterly*.

An interesting story attaches to the posthumous Carlyle, which Messrs. Chapman have now arranged to publish. The idea of writing a work on the Civil Wars and the Commonwealth was one of Carlyle's first literary aspirations. It was not, however, until about 1842 that he found himself able to go forward with the scheme. His studies, meanwhile, had led him to see clearly that Crowmwell must in any event be the hero of the book. As he wrote Cromwell grew and grew upon him, submerging other things. Therefore Carlyle changed his plans, took up the letters and speeches of Cromwell in full and gave us that great book.

The general materials which he had first prepared, beginning with the time of James I., when he believed the seeds of the Civil Wars were sown, had thus in a large measure to be laid aside. The manuscript, however, was preserved by Carlyle, along with a partial transcript of it made by his friend John Chorley. It was docketed as "About James I. and Charles I.," put away, and not looked at again. The contents of the coming volume havebeen selected from that bundle of manuscript, and for want of a better name have been called "Historical Sketches." Chorley's opinion was that the papers would make a most interesting little volume, and he grieved that they should be allowed to moulder in a box.

Christmas draws near, and a Christmas book by Mr. Walter Crane should be widely welcome. It is called "A Floral Fantasy in an old English Garden," and it will be publish by Messrs. Harper. Mr. Crane invites his readers to wander freely in the garden of which he last year gave glimpses in "Flora's Feast." The flowers will be found to take human form, and to disport themselves in such manner as their names make fitting. For instance, "Sweet William with Mary Gold seek Hearts-ease in the close box border.". Mr. Crane accompanies each step with a verse, but it is no slighting of his muse to say that his waters color drawings will prove the great attraction.

Mr. Elkin Mathews is to revive a fashion which a hundred years ago had vogue under the highest auspices. He intends to publish, as supplement to his "shilling garland" of verse, a volume containing poems by various writers. The idea has been derived from "The Annual Anthology" which Southey editde and to which Wordsworth, Lamb, and Coleridge were contributors. The title in the modern instance will be "The Garland of New Poetry," and the writters include Mr. Selwyn Image, Mr. Victor Parr, Mr. Laurence Binyon, and the lady who writes popular fiction over her real name and verse over the pseudonym "Anodos." A regular number just coming in the Garland Series is Mr. Laurence Binyon's "Second Book of London Visions."

A translation from the French of Liutenant Hourst's "Exploration of the Niger" is being published at once by Messrs. Chapman. The traveller won his way through all the tribes he met, as Livingstone might have done, without firing a shot. But it appears from the translator's note that he owed this good relationship largely to a fiction. A wily native advised Lieutenant Hourst to pass himself off as the nephew of Dr. Barth, the great German traveller who was venerated in native Africa. The Frenchman took the hint, and it was an Open Sesame everywhere.

Some years ago Miss Luckes, the matron of the London Hospital, published through Messrs. Kegan Paul a small volume of "Lectures on General Nursing." She has now rewritten and greatly enlarged it, abandoning the lecture form. This new work—for such it practically is—will appear within a week or two. It is dedicated to Mr. Sydney Holland, the energetic chairman of the London Hospital. Miss Luckes aims at giving information to those who are already nurses, or who may become nurses. She protests against the tendency to over-rate the importance, to a nurse of mere technical knowledge. A nurse's chief qualification, she declares, does not lie in that.

Mr. Fisher Unwin will shortly publish an interesting autobiography which Mrs. Janet Ross has translated from the Italian, It is the story of General Enrico della Rocca, who was born in 1807, and who only died recently. His memoirs may be described as an account of Italy during the century. The personal element, however, is very prevalent all through the volume. The General has much to say of Luis Napoleon, and his lights upon him are softer than those we have had from some quarters. Victor Emmanuel, Cavour, and Garibaldi come in for attention. The work is entitled "The Autobiography of a Veteran."

Mr. Downey is bringing out an illustrated edition of Augusts Mayhew's novel, "Paved with gold." There has been discussion from time to time as the credit which should be given to Mark Lemon on the one hand, and the brothers Mayhew on the other, for originating "Punch." Augustus Mayhew will always be known for his exhaustive work on London labor and the London poor. It was while gathering materials for it that he got his impressions for "Paved with gold." This is a story of the romance and reality of the London streets. It was illustrated by "Phiz," whose plates are now being reproduced.

Messrs. Sampson Low are to publish Mr. Julius M' Prices book, "From Euston to Klondyke." During the summer of this year Mr. Price made a journey through British Columbia and the North-West Territories right to Klondyke. His book will narrate his experiences, his observations, and his impressions. Part of the matter, with some of the illustrations, has appeared in the "Illustrated London News." Mr. Price gives a vivid account of the hardships which have to be faced by those who would go to Klondyke. There is a special map showing the route he followed, and the gold region.

A Historical romance of the early years of the great Duke of Malborough is being published by Messrs. Harper. The title is "High Counterpart," and the author Mr. R. M. Garnier. Messrs. Chatto will publish Mr. William Westall's new novel, "The Red Bridal," which, like its predecessor, "With the Red Eagle," refers to the Tyrol. A volume on "Earth Sculp ture, by Professor Geikie, in Murray's Progressive Science Series, will appear at once.—Messrs. Chatto will publish "Voice and Voilin," a volume of musical sketches, anecdotes and reminiscences, by Dr. T. L. Phipson.—The same day Messrs. Macmillan will have ready "Highways and Byways of North Wales, by Mr. A. G. Bradley, with illustration.—The new winter number of Phil May's Illustrated Annual will be ready shortly. A folding frontispiece has been drawn by Mr. Phil May, and there will be a supplement on art paper, with the portraits of the contributors. The stories also are illustrated for the first time.—From the same house Mr. Richard Kearton's new volume, "Wild Life at Home," is also about to be issued. It has many pictures.

Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of the "American Review of Reviews," has written what will probably be the most complete and authoritative history of the War with Spain. The book was partly written during the progress of the war, but Dr. Shaw has had the benefit of practically all the official documents with which to verify his first impressions. The technical questions involved in the war are treated by experts in contributed chapters, "Our War in Two Hemispheres" is the title of the work, which will be published in America early in December. It will be issued in three volumes, containing about twelve hundred pages, and illustrated with over five hundred pictures, portraits, and maps.

Mr. Conybeare's forthcoming book on "The Dreyfus Case" gives in chronological order the entire history of the affair. There will be portraits of all the dramatis personae, and facsimiles of the bordereau, a letter of Dreyfus to his wife, and of Esterhazy's writing.

Mr. Rider Haggard's new story, "Dr. Therne," is a tract against the "conscientious objector." The hero is a doctor who, from interested motives, has taken up the Anti-Vaccination cause, the book being the history of his life. It presents in a dramatic form an account of the great plague which, in the opinion of the author, is likely to strike this country as the result of the practical abolition of compulsory vaccination in England.

Messrs. Methuen will publish a narrative of the recent Soudan campaign, entitled "The Downfall of the Dervishes," by Mr. E. N. Bennett, Fellow of Hertford College, Oxford, who was with the victorious army. The book contains a photogravure portrait of the Sirdar, and maps and plans of the battlefield.

Messrs. Hutchinson and Co. will publish immediately a Life of the late Empress of Austria, by Mr. A. de Burgh, with about 80 illustrations. The book will deal with the late Empress as a sportswoman, traveller, student, philanthropist, and recluse, and will contain a large number of anecdotes and reminiscences supplied by Court officials.

COLONEL SHIPWAY AND HIS PEDIGREE.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Nov. 23, Herbert Davies, twenty-five, described as a surgeon, who pleaded guilty on the previous day to having obtained money by false pretences from Lieutenant-Colonel Shipway, and to having falsified registers and wills and declarations in connection with the Shipway pedigree, was brought up for sentence.—Mr. Charles Mathews and Mr. Bodkin prosecuted for the Treasury, and Mr. Waddy appeared for the accused.

Mr. Mathews, who stated the facts in considerable detail said that in endeavouring to trace his pedigree Colonel Shipway was applying, not from a new grant but for confirmation of an old grant of arms. Colonel Shipway would appear to have come for an old Gloucestershire family, and the prisoner was employed to trace his ancestry. The story commenced in 1895 and continued down to July, 1897, and the accused (said counsel) succeeded altogether in obtaining a sum of £700 from the Colonel. First, the accused discovered an ancestral seal, and swore an affidavit in the name of another person guaranteeing its authenticity and age. He next produced a watch, which contained an inscription relating to one of the Shipways in 1763, but unfortunately the hall mark on the gold was subsequently found to be 1782, and he supported this by a correspondence carried on by himself. Then a local history was produced referring to the Shipways of Beviston Castle, yeomen and men-of-arms. Next, marriage registers at Stonehouse and Mangotsfield were tampered with and altered, with the object of furnishing records of the family, but, unfortunately for the prisoner in one case, a duplicate of the register was forthcoming, and the fraudulent insertions were consequently detected. At this point it was conveyed to the prisoner by Colonel Shipway's solicitors that the Heralds College would not act only upon verified extracts from registers, and that they would insist upon having wills and other documents in support of them. The prisoner proved equal to the new demand, and it was alleged that he produced fictitious wills, which, amongst other things, recited the granting of arms to John James Shipway by King Richard I. The prisoner displayed great art and invention in the preparation of this will, which contained a complete record of the family. It was dated from Beverston Castle, and dated 1490. The prisoner was looked in the church belfry at Mangotsfield, with a chisel and hammer in his possession, and curious inscriptions relating to the family were found on the stone and woodword. Then there was a discovery of shield and a recumbent effigy in the church, but the most serious act of misconduct was his interference with the dead bodies and coffins. The Shipway arms were engraven by him on the lid of a lead coffin, together with the name of John Shipway.—The Recorder: I see he not only opened the coffin, but disturbed and described the contents. He tells Colonel Shipway that his ancestor must have been a splendid man, of over six feet two in height.—Mr. Mathews said the prisoner, when given £10 by Colonel Shipway to compensate the widow of the man who was injured during the removal of one of the coffins, pocketed £6 of it.—The Recorder said he noticed that in two cases genuine wills had been made away within order to allow the interpolation of the forgeries.—Mr. Mathews said that was undoubtedly so. He knew that it was the intention of Colonel Shipway to recommend the prisoner to merciful consideration. He did not wish to minimise the effect of that recommendation, but in the interests of justice it was right his lordship should know that this was a prosecution by Colonel Shipway, but by the Director of Public Prosecutions.—The defence set up on Davies's behalf was that he had been actuated by "an unwholesome desire for 'notoriety.'" The Recorder declined, however, to attach weight to this plea. He laid particular stress on the fact that Davies had forged wills and destroyed certain genuine ones, and sentenced the prisoner to three years' penal servitude.

In a letter to the *Times*, Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore, the antiquarian, writes:—

Apart from the question of the custody of public records, to which I desire to draw special attention, it is well to note that Colonal Shipway, who has been so cruelly defrauded, took every possible precaution open to a practical business man who was not an expert. Davies was introduced, to him by an old friend, Colonel Shipway insisted from the outset that everything must be verified be certificates and photographs, and he entrusted the supervision of the inquiry to a West-end firm of solicitors, But Davies imposed on the solicitors; he induced the clergy and probate registrars to give certified copies of his forgeries; he imposed on the Home office; and as a final stroke of genius, induced a first-class assistant in the MSS. department of the British Museum to certify that his forgeries were genuine documents, and to add, further, that he considered the objections which had been raised. Little wonder that, where so many people who ought to have known better were deceived, Colonel Shipway should have fallen into the trap. It is only right to add that when I pointed out to Colonel Shipway the fraudulent character of Davies's "discoveries" he at once insisted upon a stringent inquiry, which confirmed the opinion I had formed when I first saw the Nelme-Shipway will. But this fraud opens up some important questions as to the preservation of local records.

Mr. Phillimore proceeds to suggest that the House of Commons should be asked to appoint a small Commission to inquire as to the best method of preserving all our local records. "They are disappearing at a much more rapid rate than might be imagined; yet their value and importance are daily increasing for it must not be forgotten that not only English men at home, but those in America and the Colonies are equally interested in the safe preservation of out ancient records."

HISTORY REPEATS HERSELF.

In the recently published memoirs of Henry Reeve there is an interesting fragment of a letter from Lorp Clarendon. "I had," he writes, "some talk with Lord John (Russell) about the expediency of rousing public opinion, and informing the people of England that they are not the powerless, effete community which foreign Powers delight in thinking them. I told him that this though difficult, might be possible if the Government and the Press acted together; but that the latter would become ridiculous or perhaps mischievous if it blew up a great fire and the former had nothing to cook by it."

This is dated 1847, but it had been dated 1898 it could hardly have been more entirely applicable to recent events. One thinks of the Press vainly blowing up its great fire over China and the Government with "nothing to cook by it"—a delightful phrase, by the way. And as for the experfency of informing the people of England that they are neither powerless nor effete, that expediency also seems to have struck the Press of 1898 at deast as forcibly as it could have struck it in 1847.

Again, further on in the same letter (and the opinion of Lord Clarendon are not to be lightly despised), we find another passage which it, at least, as appropriate to the present times as it was to the times in which it was written. "As we have not or ought not to have, anything to be ashamed of in our foreign policy, I believe that a frank avowal and steady pursuit of our intentions would be the best way to keep on good terms with France."

It may be urged that for a nation at the mercy of party Government this can only be a counsel of perfection. The absolute and unbroken contitnity of policy which such an attitude would require is hardly to be expected considering the eternal rivalry between the ins and the outs. But it must be admitted that "a frank avowal and steady pursuit" of a foreign policy which we connot pretend to be ashamed of would be much more likely to produce harmonious relations between ourselves and our neighbours than the policy of concessions qualified by Special Service Squadrons, which represents pretty correctly our present attitude.

The bearing of this on our recent Fashoda troubles is obvious. In the last few years we have come into collision with France in half a dozen parts of the world, the most obvious examples being Siam and West Africa. We gave way. In point of fact we thought the matter not worth fighting for (France held the same opinion), though we believed ourselves Encouraged by this, France tried the same game to be in the right, with Egypt, and to her amazement we declined to give way. Naturally, the French were aggrieved. By our foreign policy of concessions we had taught them to believe that we should always give way—and they had behaved accordingly. Suddenly we ceased to give way, and Marchand had to depart. It was the perfidy of Albion once again.

The grievance of France is a just one. You can never count on England. After running away for years she suddenly turns and shows her teeth. How can you live at peace with a neighbour who, after allowing you to take liberties with her and trespass on her property again and again, suddenly turns round and orders you off her premises? Is it not possible that France herself, justly annoyed by these alternate moods of abject complaisance and stern insistance upon just rights, may agree with Clarendon in asking from England "a frank avowal and steady pursuit of her intentions" in foreign policy?—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Telepraph* declares that for a long time past the advanced section of the Progressive Party in China has cherished the idea of a Chino-Japanese alliance, and that the Marquis Ito was commissioned to inform the Chinese Government that unless they sought the co-operation of Great Britain and Japan the Celestial Empire would be unable to withstand the attacks of European Powers. Li Hung Chang and the Russian Minister resisted this idea with all their power, and eventually they succeeded in inducing the Dowager Empress to resume the reins of Government, by which a blow was struck, not only at the intrigues of Japan, who acted after agreement with Great Britain, but also at the Progessive Party. Cavaliere di Martino, the Italian Minister to Pekin is causing the Tsung-li-Yamen some anxiety by his secret visit to Japan.

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FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:
"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:
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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

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Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

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To be taken on a lump of sugar.

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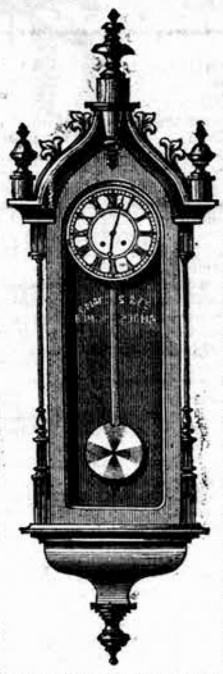

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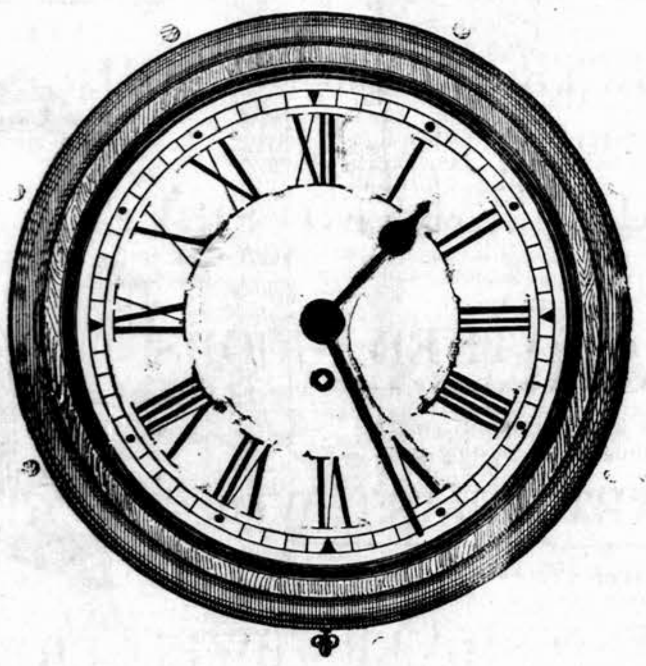

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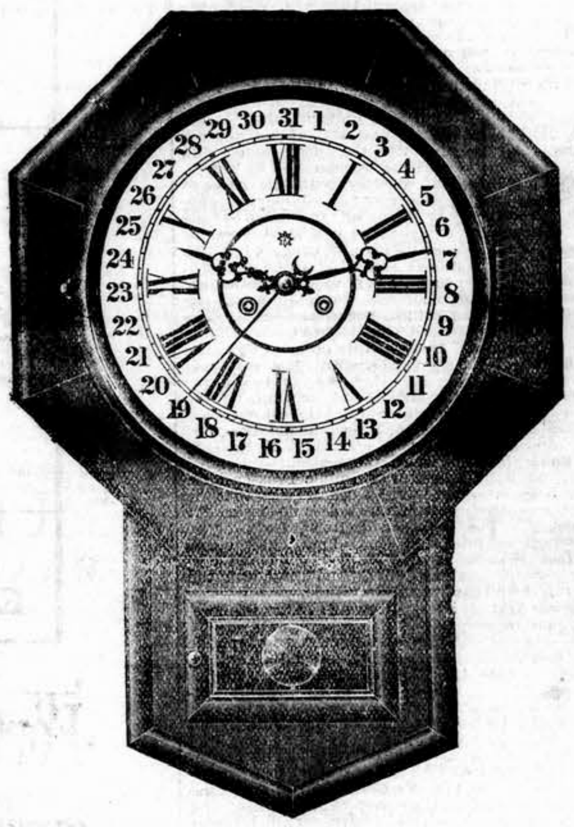

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EIGHT-DAY CLOCKS,
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Splendid Timekeepers.
From Rs. 20.

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This delicate perfume is persistent as an EXTRACT for the Handkerchief.
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The Only Food for Delicate Infants

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THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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THIS is a pleasantly perfumed preparation which prevents the bites of Mosquitos, Ticks and other venomous insects.

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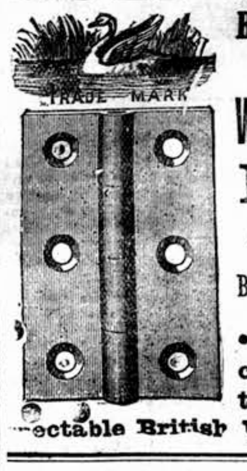

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